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No 61,556

All the election results

The full results of the General Election in each constituency, with a complete list of the new Members of Parliament and biographies is contained in a 12 page supplement to *The Times* today.

MONDAY

Branching out
Modern Times, appearing on its new day meets some people who have broken the chains of wage-slavery to make a new living.
Speaking out
George Thomas reflects on the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, from which he is about to retire after seven years.
Calling out
In the week before Wimbledon, Spectrum asks: are the gentlemen coming back into tennis?

Promotion for Duke of Kent

The Duke of Kent has been promoted from lieutenant-colonel to major-general, by-passing the ranks of full colonel and brigadier.
Announcing the Queen's approval of the promotion yesterday, the Ministry of Defence explained that such "jump promotions" were rare and connected with royal duties.

Harrier stays put on ship

The Royal Navy's stranded Sea Harrier will remain on board the Spanish cargo vessel in Tenerife at least until next week, after lawyers for the shipping line and the British Government failed to reach agreement on compensation.
Lawyers for the owners, the Garcia Minaur Line, left for Madrid indicating they wanted to wait until Monday before continuing talks.

Earlier story, page 6

TV-am boost

TV-am, the independent breakfast television channel, has made a sharp recovery in its audience since it launched its revised programmes last month, according to figures from the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

Roach's fears

The inquest on Colin Roach heard that on the night he died from a shotgun wound at Newington police station, in north London, he feared someone was trying to kill him.

Arabs meet

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia greeted his old enemy, Colonel Gaddafi of Libya, in Riyadh as part of a fresh attempt to find an Arab consensus on the Lebanon problem.



Win for India

West Indies lost for the first time in the Prudential World Cup when they were beaten by India, despite a last wicket stand of 71 by Roberts and Garner.

Leader page 9
Letters: On polls and seats, from Mr R. S. Rowntree, and others; nuclear control, from Mrs E. Young, and others
Leading articles: The Government's programme; proportional representation; the Labour crisis
Features, page 8
Vatican reservations about the Pope's visit to Poland; Mock Tudor reappraised; Geoffrey Smith's election verdict
Obituary, page 10
Shend Fri, Mr Liao Chengzhi

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Tories win overall majority of 144

Within hours of the most decisive election victory of any party since 1945, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was planning her new Cabinet.

Mr Michael Foot has begun consultation with senior Labour figures about the party leadership, before next week's Shadow Cabinet meeting.

An early contest between Dr David Owen and Mr Roy Jenkins, to head the SDP in parliament, looks a strong possibility.

Thatcher Cabinet reshuffle expected tonight

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

After leading the Conservatives to the most decisive election success of any party since 1945, Mrs Margaret Thatcher was planning the reconstruction of her administration by midday yesterday.

| STATE OF PARTIES | | | |
|--|--------|---------|-------|
| With 650 seats declared, the state of the parties was: | | | |
| | Gains* | Losses* | Total |
| Conservative | 51 | 10 | 397 |
| Labour | 13 | 55 | 209 |
| Alliance | 8 | 0 | 23 |
| Others | 6 | 6 | 21 |

*Following boundary changes, gains and losses are based on BBC-TV estimates of the 1979 General Election results.

A number of changes at senior Cabinet level are likely to be announced tonight and an extensive further list of promotions and retirements may be completed by tomorrow night.

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The result of the general election of June 9 became known shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening when the Conservatives won the new seat of Hyndburn, Lancashire, by only 21 votes from Labour after five recounts.

Democrats have been reduced from 29 members to only six, including the seats of Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Owen.

Mr James Mortimer, general secretary of the Labour Party, said that the majority of the British people had not voted for Conservative candidates, "and do not therefore accept the policies of Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues which have helped to create mass unemployment and have undermined the social services."

Labour's total number of seats, 209, is their smallest since the parliament elected in 1935. A profoundly depressed Mr Michael Foot, whose colleagues all expect him to lay down the leadership in the autumn, made no public comment. But in private, to workers at Labour's London headquarters, he spoke of the Conservatives' "deeply reactionary and offensive campaign" and accused the Social Democrats of "unforgivable treachery" towards Labour.

Mr Jenkins and Mr David Steel both voiced outrage, on behalf of their parties but of the electors, they said. It was "a total distortion of the desire of the voters," Mr Jenkins added.

But the yardstick of the popular vote shows how decisively Thursday's verdict went against the Labour Party. It took 28 per cent of the vote, against 37 per cent in 1979. In the 1950s and 1960s it could count on the backing of between 44 per cent and 49 per cent.

The Social Democrats in alliance with the Liberals had indeed done Labour great harm, taking a quarter of the national vote to let Conservatives in on minority votes in scores of seats.

Her priorities will be to put through Parliament, against opposition too weak to offer much resistance, legislation to increase the internal democracy of trade unions; to reorganise local government, abolishing the metropolitan county authorities and limiting the power of councils to increase rates; and to introduce private capital and greater competition into a number of state-owned industries and utilities.

The survey by Harris Research for ITN of about 4,200 electors as they left the polls on Thursday indicated 38 per cent of skilled working class citizens backing Conservative candidates against only 32 per cent backing Labour. Among unskilled workers 30 per cent supported Conservative candidates, while 45 per cent of them voted Labour.

It was the strongest showing by a centre party since 1923, but the reward of the Alliance in seats was as disproportionate as ever. The Liberals held 17 seats in the new Parliament, against 13 in the old. The Social

Democrats were quick to point out the slight fall, of one and half percentage points, in the Conservatives' share of the national vote since 1979.

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Jenkins may face Owen challenge

By Craig Seton, Michael Kuipe and John Winder

An early contest for the leadership of what is left of the Social Democratic Party in Parliament was a strong prospect last night. Dr David Owen, MP for Devonport, refused to drop the possibility of a poll between him and Mr Roy Jenkins.

Dr Owen's position in the party is considered to have been considerably enhanced by his strong national campaign and his outstanding personal victory at Devonport at a time when Mr Jenkins was criticised for his leadership role.

Dr Owen told *The Times* last night that the leadership was first a matter for Mr Jenkins to decide. "He has been elected leader and it is up to him whether he wants to continue. I would want to talk to other SDP MPs even though there are not many of us."

He was asked if he would stand if Mr Jenkins did not stand aside and said: "It depends what the feelings of the party and the MPs are. I am not going to make any decision about this until we can see what develops. Really it is an issue on which one needs time for reflection and time to consult colleagues and see what they want."

[Those last two sentences draw attention to the constitution of the SDP which provides that the elected leader should remain in office until he or she ceases to be an MP; resigns from office; ceases to be a member of the SDP; or more than half SDP MPs support a resolution calling for an election. To initiate an election under that last provision would need the support of all but two parliamentary members of the party.]

The Alliance would continue without a common leader. He had spoken already to Mr Jenkins and Dr Owen and they had agreed to work together in the new Parliament as they had in the last.

However, Dr Owen made it clear that Mr Jenkins's resignation from the office was not necessarily the only way in

which a contest might be initiated. He was asked if he would stand if Mr Jenkins did not stand aside and said: "It depends what the feelings of the party and the MPs are. I am not going to make any decision about this until we can see what develops. Really it is an issue on which one needs time for reflection and time to consult colleagues and see what they want."

Foot opens talks on his future

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot yesterday began consultation with senior Labour figures about the future leadership of the party.

A meeting of the Shadow Cabinet, next week, to be followed by fresh elections for a new Shadow Cabinet by the new 209-strong parliamentary party, will provide the ideal opportunity for Mr Foot to make his intentions clear.

It was suggested last night that he might choose to make a statement by the time the Commons reconvenes, for the election of Speaker, next Wednesday; that he would not be standing for reelection at the party conference next October.

Such a statement would give the new Labour MPs the chance to use the Shadow Cabinet ballot as a primary poll, picking their prize contenders for the leadership ahead of the closing date for nominations on July 15.

The favourites—Mr Hattersley, Mr Shore, Mr Kinnoch, Mr Healey and Mr Kaufman—yesterday tended to keep their own counsel, although Mr Shore did not deny that he would stand. But Mr David Bannett, of the municipal workers' union, commented: "The sooner it is done the better." That was clearly the overpowering burden of advice being offered to Mr Foot yesterday.

There was, however, some continued on page 2, col 5

Day in the life of the winner

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher emphasized yesterday through-out her day of triumph her awareness of the responsibility inherent in the power given her by the Government's landslide majority.

At every opportunity during a marathon day when her famous stamina and verve amazed even her closest friends and advisers, she was at pains to make clear that her return to Downing Street with an immensely enhanced authority would not signal a sharp rightward shift in the Government.

But Mrs Thatcher also made it plain that she now sees her Government extending well into the 1990s. At a private meeting with her staff at Conservative Central Office yesterday morning, Mrs Thatcher told them to start work straightaway on winning the next general election, adding: "We must aim to win every by-election between now and then."

Mrs Thatcher, who had been up before 7am on polling day, went right through till 5.30am yesterday before going to bed, and then rose again at 8am.

She set the tone for many of her later remarks after the declaration of her Finchley result at 2.50am. She said then that she approached her second term with "a great sense of responsibility and humility."

Arriving at Conservative headquarters at 3.50am, Mrs Thatcher said: "We are very conscious of the burden of responsibility that rests on us. We have to remember that all power is a trust and we must exercise it in that way."

After her brief sleep, the Prime Minister faced a hectic schedule of broadcasts and consultations with colleagues. Interviewed by Sir Robin Day on the BBC at about 11am, she said: "Power is a trust. When you get a big result like that... you have to be even more careful the way you use that trust and the way you use that responsibility."

Threequarters of an hour later Mrs Thatcher was back at Conservative Central Office thanking some 200 staff for a "most fantastic operation". She confided to them that her worst moment of the night had come on hearing that the party had

continued on page 2, col 7



Back home: Mrs Margaret Thatcher acknowledging greetings yesterday (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

Treasury calls for interest rate cut

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The secret brief prepared for the incoming Chancellor of the Exchequer by Treasury officials gives a warning that the high value of the pound places Britain's economic recovery in jeopardy and advises cuts in interest rates to prevent the exchange rate rising further.

They will also point out to the Chancellor, no doubt unnecessarily, that unless bank interest rates come down within the next two weeks the building societies are certain to put up their mortgage rates, with embarrassing political as well as economic repercussions.

These powerful arguments receive more prominence than worries over above-target monetary growth and government borrowing, where officials will advise the Chancellor to suspend judgment until the position becomes clearer later in the year. At present there is no case for further restraint, they believe.

Meanwhile, the top priority is to get the exchange rate down to a level which will allow the pound to remain buoyant on international financial markets next week. Officials fear that the pound's recent surge, if not reined back, will kill the nascent economic upswing as exports are priced out of world markets, depressing output and putting hard-won jobs at risk.

Continued on page 2, col 7

Heads which rolled in the landslide

By Richard Evans

The messiah of Labour's left wing, half the Gang of Four and former ministers galore helped to swell the political obituary list which inevitably coincided with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Conservatives landslide victory.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, beloved of the left, widely in press and a Bristol MP for 30 of the last 33 years, was the most prominent head to roll, closely followed by Mrs Shirley Williams, who suffered defeat at the second successive election when she failed to hold Crosby.

Mr William Rodgers, another member of the Gang of Four, finished in third place in Stockton North. All but five of the former Labour MPs who defected to the SDP were defeated. In stark contrast, the Liberals lost just one seat, Croydon North-west, formerly held by Mr William Pitt. Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, the only Conservative to join the SDP, failed to retain Norfolk North-west.

The Conservatives suffered two casualties both in Scotland. Mr Iain Sproat, Under-Secretary of State for Trade in the last Government, lost to the Liberals in the new seat of Roxburgh and Berwickshire he chose to fight next door to the constituency of Mr David Steel.

Mr Hamish Gray, former Minister of State for Energy, was one of the surprise losses when he was beaten by the SDP in Ross and Cromarty, which he had represented since 1970.

Mr Ossie O'Brien, who provided Labour with such a lift when he won the Darlington by-election in March, fell to the Conservatives in the national swing, as did Miss Joan Lester, a chairman of the Labour Party and MP for Eton and Slough since 1966.

Sotheby's unveils its secret suitor

By Jeremy Warner

Mr Alfred Taubman, from Michigan, one of the world's richest men, was named yesterday as the mystery suitor for Sotheby's, the London auction house.

He has been brought in by the Sotheby's directors to counter a £60m bid by two New York businessmen—Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, and has promised to pay more than the £20p a share that they have offered.

Mr Taubman, who is reputedly worth more than \$500m (£320m), said yesterday that although he could afford to pay for Sotheby's in cash, he might bring in several business partners.

These could include Henry Ford II, the retired head of the Ford Motor Company, Mr Max Fisher, the former chairman of United Brands, the bit food company, where Mr Taubman is a director, and Mr David Murdoch, a Californian businessman who is already a substantial shareholder in Sotheby's.

Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, whose businesses make furniture and felt undercarpeting, had been described by Sotheby's directors as unacceptable bidders before their offer was referred for investigation to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last month.

But delighted Sotheby's directors, parading Mr Taubman in front of the press yesterday in the role of saviour, said they would warmly welcome a bid by him and would recommend it to shareholders.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, said at the group's New Bond Street auction rooms: "In a people business, chemistry plays an extremely important role. That did not exist in the previous bid. But it does in this one."

He said that Sotheby's had known Mr Taubman for some years as a collector and active bidder at sales, especially in New York.

Mr Taubman said he became involved in the Sotheby's situation because of a conversation with a friend in the art world.

He said: "Sotheby's is the oldest company of its kind in the art world—244 years of history. As a collector, you certainly have to be in awe. This is a great opportunity I have been given."

"To become involved with such a wonderful institution goes beyond a mere business opportunity."

On the stock market yesterday, Sotheby's shares rose 53p to 523p.

However, Mr Cogan and Mr Swid, who are understood to have turned down an offer from Mr Taubman for their 30 per cent stake in Sotheby's, were undeterred. Their financial advisers, Morgan Grenfell, said: "They have no intention of giving up."

Profile, page 11



Ulster electors desert Fitt but Powell wins by a whisker

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Unionist parties swept to a dominant position in Northern Ireland yesterday on a day which saw Mr Enoch Powell survive by his narrowest margin in 30 years in politics.

As expected Mr Gerry Adams, vice-president of Provisional Sinn Féin, the political wing of the IRA, won Belfast West and ended the 17-year Commons career of Mr Gerard Fitt, whose defeat was described as a tragedy by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Fitt was pushed into third place, 6,000 votes behind Mr Adams who had more than 16,000 votes. It was a poignant moment when the veteran socialist MP and opponent of violence shook hands with Mr Adams, whose organization unambiguously supports armed struggle.

But when Mr Fitt's votes which included many Protestants are added to those of the Social Democratic and Labour Party there is still a majority in Belfast West against the politics of violence.

There was chaos as Mr Adams left the City Hall in Belfast surrounded by armed police protesting him from "Loyalists" hurling abuse and screaming "murderer" at him.

His victory came hours after a soldier, Private Geoffrey Curtis, was killed on the Ballymurphy estate by a Provisional IRA lamp post bomb. Mr Adams said it was a historic election victory but the British government now had the opportunity to bring peace to the country by withdrawing.

It seems likely that Mr Fitt will now leave his "fortress" home in the Antrim Road, perhaps even the province.

For the Social Democratic and Labour Party the outcome was a disappointment. They took only one seat when their leader Mr John Hume won Foyle. For the first time in its history Ulster's second city, with a nationalist majority, has a Roman Catholic MP.

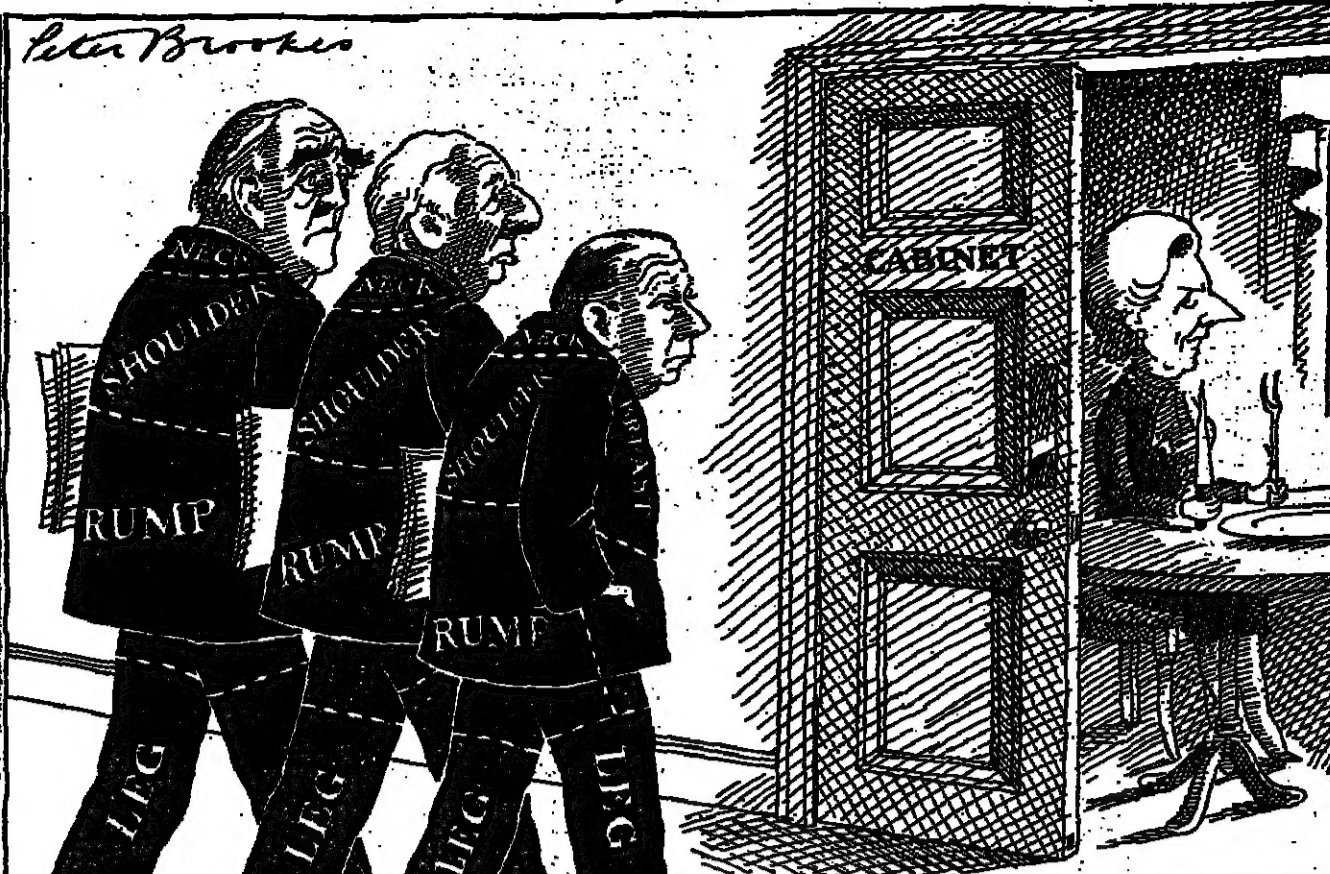
The Rev Ian Paisley scored his usual personal triumph in Antrim North and will lead a three-strong team of Democratic Unionist MPs at Westminster. In a cliff-hanging result the party's gospel-singing assembly member, the Rev William McCrea, won Ulster Mid, beating a Provisional Sinn Féin candidate by 78 votes. The DUP had been expected to win more seats and their results were seen by the rival Official Unionist Party as proof that their bandwagon has perhaps been halted.

Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionists, was returned with a 17,216 majority and the party took particular delight in winning Fermanagh and South Tyrone from Mr Owen Carron, the Provisional Sinn Féin candidate who won the seat after the death of Bobby Sands the hunger striker two years ago.

Most interest in the party however, was on the fate of Mr Enoch Powell. He had to wait almost five hours and a recount before emerging with a majority of 548.

Speaking after his defeat, Mr Fitt said Provisional Sinn Féin's victory frightened him because it held a dark future for the whole of Ireland. It would be interpreted as showing that the Catholic population was endorsing candidates who were political apologists for the men of violence.

His defeat brought tributes from MPs at Westminster where his Sinn Féin successor will not sit. Mr Michael Foot praised his stand as a socialist and Mr Peter Shore said he was one of the most courageous men in politics.



"I'm not a good butcher. I've had to learn to carve the joint." Margaret Thatcher, June 10, 1983.

How a party can prosper without PR

By Richard Evans

The emergence of the Labour Party as a political force in the 1920s proves that new parties can achieve success under the present voting system.

From holding 40 seats in the 1901 election and 42 in the December, 1919, poll, Labour made big advances in 1922 at the expense of the Liberals, with 142 MPs elected to the Commons. A year later the party's parliamentary strength was increased to 191.

But a closer examination of the voting during those elections shows that the fledgling Labour Party never suffered the lack of representation compared with electoral support that has hampered the Liberal/S D Alliance this election.

In the 1910 election Labour gained a seat for every 12,641 votes cast, fractionally higher than the average for Conservative and Liberal seats.

In 1919 the conversion of votes into seats was even closer between the three parties. The Conservatives' 272 seats were gained with an average vote of 8,899, the Liberals' 272 seats worked out at 8,440 votes apiece and Labour's 42 seats were achieved with an average of 8,851 votes.

In that election Labour gained 7.1 per cent of the total votes and almost an equal proportion of the seats - 6.26 per cent.

But by 1929, with Labour fully established, the Liberals' seats were being won at an average cost of almost 100,000 votes, while the two bigger parties were achieving victories with an average of about 30,000 votes.

Ex-MPs will receive up to £14,510 severance pay

By Alan Hamilton

Members of the last Parliament who failed to win reelection on Thursday can at least look forward to the cushion of greatly improved redundancy pay. Those who have stood down, from retirement or because their constituencies have vanished in boundary changes, will also enjoy substantial severance benefits.

Under present rules, retired or defeated MPs will collect redundancy payments of between £7,250 and £14,510, depending upon age and length of service, but the amounts could be substantially increased if the new Parliament decides to vote itself a pay rise.

Before the dissolution, Parliament set aside a report recommending that the salary of an MP should rise from £14,510 to £19,000. It is already agreed that if the report is accepted, the increased pension and redundancy payment which will follow will be backdated.

After the 1979 election, defeated MPs were entitled to only £1,724, the equivalent of three months' pay.

Under the present system, MPs who lose their seats either by boundary changes or the will of the electorate are entitled to redundancy payments ranging from six months' salary to a full years' salary, depending upon age and length of service.

The generous conditions are assumed to have been a factor in persuading "some" former Labour MPs, dissatisfied by their constituencies, to stand as independents, even against hopeless odds.

Reagan hails victory, East block dismayed

By Our Foreign Staff

Conservative leaders round the world sent their congratulations to Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday on her runaway victory, while the public response from left-wing governments was muted: most members of the communist block averted their gaze in dismay.

President Reagan, who learned of the "impressive" triumph while flying back to Washington from Minneapolis, telephoned the Prime Minister at 3.20 am (London time) yesterday to thank her for her "past support and counsel" and added: "If in future I should have any need... how would you like to manage a campaign?"

The essence of Conservative delight was expressed by Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister. He said Britons had "turned their backs on socialism".

The Kremlin blamed "right-wing figures" in the Labour Party for coming out publicly against the "agreed manifesto" during the campaign. It also criticized the British "winner" for "distorting" the "real position of the political parties in the country".

Foot begins talks over party leadership

Continued from page 1

doubt as to whether Mr Healey would vacate the deputy leadership to contest the leadership, or would simply step aside for a younger man.

Mr John Gillingham, one of the most influential moderates on the party national executive, said: "I would have thought he would have stepped in the ring".

He refused to commit himself on his own favourite nominee, but said: "What is important for the Labour Party over the next few weeks is to build upon the coalition between the soft left and the trade unions and the soft right, to build up the condition that has emerged over the last three years."

Mr Gillingham also said that it was more important that the new leadership should be able to carry conviction, with Labour voters. That was more important than an ability to speak for and to party members.

Those remarks might be seen as an endorsement of Mr Kinnoch, the leading light of the soft left in the Shadow Cabinet and the national executive, although it is not yet clear whether Mr Kinnoch might run for deputy leadership on a soft-right-soft-left ticket with someone like Mr Shore or Mr Hattersley.

Mr Kinnoch last night appeared to be preparing the ground for high office when he said that he foresaw changes in party policy on the EEC and he commented on Militant Tendency: "That is now no longer a problem. It is obvious to everyone that it cannot be tolerated."

Times Guide to House

Today's 12-page supplement setting out the election results and biographies of MPs is a prelude to *The Times Guide to the House of Commons*, which is to be published later next month. The guide will include, along with photographs of all MPs, articles on the election campaign and Mrs Thatcher's first Parliament, and statistical analyses of voting in the election. The guide is being published by Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN (Tel: 01-434 3767) to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

CBI joins call for lower interest rates

Continued from page 1

will be the introduction of a new Finance Bill to give permanent effect to the tax concessions proposed in Sir Geoffrey Howe's March budget, but blocked by the Opposition in last-minute haggling before the dissolution of Parliament, notably the raising of the higher rate tax bands and the mortgage interest relief ceiling from £25,000 to £30,000.

Pressure mounted on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Government yesterday to bring about an early cut in interest rates. The Confederation of British Industry delivered an urgent plea for lower rates, and the building societies announced a special meeting on June 22 to decide whether to increase the mortgage rate.

In the City there are hopes that bank base rates may soon fall from the present level of 10 per cent, but financial markets were catching their breath yesterday after the election excitement and delaying any firm judgment until after the weekend.

After a volatile night on the overseas exchange, sterling had a quieter day, closing down 1.05 cents at \$1.5700 against the dollar. Stock market prices edged up 0.7 to new closing record of 717.1.

Business news, page 11

The diary of a winner

Continued from page 1

lost Yeovil, but that this had been balanced by the capture of Newcastle.

It was an emotional occasion. One official said: "She could not have been more generous in her praise and genuine in her gratitude."

Mrs Thatcher said: "It is all over now. The adrenalin is flowing. I don't know what we are going to do next. But don't worry. We are going to call another election." At that Mr Denis Thatcher chipped in to laughter: "No, we are not."

On leaving yesterday lunchtime, she returned to Downing Street, where she spent five minutes on a victorious walkabout shaking hands with the crowds.

Unions press for new leader

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A Labour Victory which financed the election campaign.

Mr Foot should make a quick announcement, he said, but the party must avoid the divisions caused by the deputy leadership election between Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Denis Healey.

"The issue of the leadership now rests with the leader himself. If there are going to be changes then it is vital that they are made in a calm, considered and democratic atmosphere and not in the kind of destructive recriminations we had after the last election."

"That period of introspection and division probably cost us the election to a far greater extent than the Falklands factor, the Alliance or anything that happened in the campaign itself," Mr Bennett, who is general secretary of the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trade Unions, said.

However, last night it appeared that many of Mr Bennett's union colleagues were eager for an extended period of reexamination of the party, its policies and membership. Mr Alan Taffin, leader of the postal workers' union, called for the immediate expulsion from the party of Militant Tendency supporters.

Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' union chief and TUC chairman said that Labour would never win an election with its present "revolutionary" policies which were designed to lead to the introduction of an "almost Soviet state".

Some right-wing union leaders were also calling for a change in the party's policies.

A key statement on Mr Foot's future came last night from Mr David Bassett, chairman of Trade Unions for

Foot bitter over 'SDP treachery'

By Amanda Haigh

A weary Mr Michael Foot yesterday bitterly attacked the "deeply reactionary and offensive campaign" conducted by the Conservatives and the "unforgivable treachery" of the SDP who won the election for the Tories.

Visibly depressed, Mr Foot spent all day refusing to answer questions about the future of his leadership of the Labour Party or of the party itself.

He travelled from his Hampstead home, where he had rested during the morning, with his wife Jill and dog Dizzie to Labour's Walworth Road, south London, headquarters, yesterday afternoon, to be greeted by a large banner with "Welcome Michael" written in red letters.

He was soon joined by Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader and the two spent an hour and a half addressing party staff.

They refused to make any public comment, but party members later told *The Times* that Mr Foot had said: "It was a deeply reactionary and offensive campaign fought by our opponents. That makes all the more scandalous and unforgivable the treachery of those who helped to enable the Tories to win the election - defectors from our own ranks."

"The Liberals are entitled to their case, but those who are seeking to inflict injury on us at



Mr Foot arriving at Labour Party headquarters yesterday.

Police and residents discuss Brixton

By John Witherow

Senior police officers met "front line" residents of Raiton Road, in Brixton, south London, yesterday in an effort to ease recent tension in the area, the scene of riots two years ago.

The meeting voted to exclude the press. Leading members refused comment, except to say there had been an "open exchange of views" and that the black community had asked for changes in policing.

The Rev David Moore, vice-chairman of the consultative group, said: "The police listened very carefully to what we had to say and we will have to see if they act on it. It was a cool and calm meeting and some people gave specific examples of problems."

Mr Moore said he hoped the meeting would help to reduce the tension, which became evident at a stormy meeting last Tuesday, when residents claimed Brixton was under police siege.

Commander Alexander Marnoch, head of L division, which includes Brixton, said: "It was a frank meeting with an open exchange of views. I would hope there will be similar future meetings."

The police have faced criticism of the way the area was being policed with intensive foot patrols and the use of surveillance techniques, which have led to hundreds of people being stopped.

The police, who say the new methods have contributed to a marked drop in street crime, were told on Thursday they faced "war" in the area if things did not change.

Mr Rudi Narayan, the black barrister, in a statement before the meeting advocated an end to vehicle patrols of Raiton Road; suggested policemen should stay in the area for the next three months and be reappointed after consultation with the "front line" committee; recommended that sporting fixtures should be formed for weekly meetings; and that there should be a "front line" drinking club to which police could be admitted.

Other police officers present at yesterday's meeting were Det Supt Alan Jestic, head of the local CID, Chief Supt. Anthony Speed, in charge of Brixton's uniformed police, and Chief Inspector Ewan Macpherson, the community liaison officer.

Abolition of GLC may be hard, Whitehall says

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Carrying out the Government's intention of abolishing the Greater London Council will prove complicated, according to Civil Service sources yesterday. By contrast, legislation to end the six metropolitan counties is proving relatively easy to draft.

One of the first questions confronting ministers in the new Government is how much detail they want to give about the authorities that will succeed the GLC. A small but difficult problem is the future of County Hall, the huge 1930s pile on the South Bank that houses the

GLC and the former London Education Authority.

Ministers are understood to favour simple legislation, leaving the Department of the Environment to decide what kind of authorities take over present functions.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, has been told that his predecessor promises about the extent of savings from the abolition plans will have to be revised.

A representative of the GLC's Labour councillors yesterday promised, "a determined fight" but she acknowledged that there were as yet no concrete plans.

7,000 fewer in Services

The number of Servicemen fell by 2.1 per cent to 320,623 in the year ended in March, the Ministry of Defence said yesterday. The decrease of about 7,000 is in line with planned government reductions. There are about 14,000 fewer Servicemen than in mid-1981, when the cuts were announced. A slow-down in recruitment has

Reporter killed herself after an affair

Mrs Pat Ledger, aged 35, an award-winning journalist, killed herself after her husband found out about a short affair she had with her former editor, it was stated at an inquest in Rotherham yesterday.

Mr David Flynn, the former editor of the *Sheffield Star*, admitted that he had committed adultery with Mrs Ledger. Her husband, Mr Michael Ledger, aged 42, a plumber, found out about the affair and told his wife he thought their marriage was over.

Mr Flynn now holds a senior editorial position on *The Times*. The coroner recorded a verdict that Mrs Ledger killed herself.

Transplant boy's dog offers

Several families in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, yesterday offered to take in Prince, the pet dog which will have to leave its owners' home because it might spread an infection to their son, who has had a bone marrow transplant.

James Astbury, aged five, of Highfield Avenue, Meir, Stoke-on-Trent, is recovering in Westminster Hospital, London.

'Warning' by trees may help crop protection

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A recent research paper suggested that trees communicate with each other when being attacked by insect pests. If the findings are confirmed the 'discovery' would have profound implications for work on crop protection.

The evidence that trees communicate was reported by Dr Gordon Orians and Dr David Rhodes, of the University of Washington, to the ecology research committee of the American National Science Foundation, which has funded their research.

The scientists suggest that plants emit their warnings in the form of pheromones, chemical substances which are known to be produced by animals as sex-attractants. This is the first time evidence has been put forward that pheromones are generated by plants.

The general idea is that volatile chemicals released by plants in response to damage of leaves can cause chemical changes in neighbouring, undamaged plants that render the undamaged ones less

suitable as food for leaf-chewing insects.

Observations in the laboratory and in the countryside first showed that leaf damage by caterpillars and other insects was found in trees with unattached neighbours near by in which nutritional changes had occurred in leaves.

In the next stage of research the scientists will try to induce changes in leaf quality of undamaged plants by confining them in chambers with damaged plants, and isolate and identify the chemical emissions responsible for any effects.

Attempts will also be made to isolate the volatile compounds and try to induce changes in leaf quality

MORI poll was right on election forecast

By Richard Evans

Mr Bob Worcester, head of Market and Opinion Research International, was yesterday delighted after again producing an eve of election opinion poll accurately forecasting the election outcome.

MORI produced the final poll of the campaign, conducted on Wednesday only hours before the election took place, which correctly predicted the final voting outcome - Conservatives 44 per cent, Labour 28 per cent, Alliance 26 per cent and others 2 per cent.

Other polling organizations consistently underestimated the final Labour vote and overestimated Conservative support.

"I am very pleased. It vindicates the accuracy of the polls, if not the way they were used by some of the media and politicians. People read too much into polls and there were examples of politicians deliberately misreading polls to their own advantage," he said.

Explaining his success, he added: "Ninety-five per cent of polling is science; the other 5 per cent is luck. If you are not lucky it is not a good business to be in."

Audience Selection whose telephone polls had the Alliance ahead of Labour in the final 10 days of the campaign, performed least well.

"It does not look too good does it?" Mr John Clemens of Audience Selection admitted yesterday. "Obviously we will continue to do polls but when you have an error which is larger than other people you have to look at it and see how it can be bettered."

Critics of telephone polling for elections believe that continued use of unreliable polls will increase the level of ownership to 95 per cent from its present level of between 75 and 85 per cent.

Mr Nick Sparrow of Marplan said yesterday that the regular error in most of the polls, which inflated backing for the Conservatives and failed to realize Labour's strength, may have been due to the election turnout. "Maybe a few Conservatives felt so sure of victory they did not bother to turn up," he said.

"But overall I think we have done very well indeed. We have come up with answers that are within 3 or 4 per cent of the actual results."

CBI joins call for lower interest rates

Continued from page 1

will be the introduction of a new Finance Bill to give permanent effect to the tax concessions proposed in Sir Geoffrey Howe's March budget, but blocked by the Opposition in last-minute haggling before the dissolution of Parliament, notably the raising of the higher rate tax bands and the mortgage interest relief ceiling from £25,000 to £30,000.

Pressure mounted on Mrs Margaret Thatcher's new Government yesterday to bring about an early cut in interest rates. The Confederation of British Industry delivered an urgent plea for lower rates, and the building societies announced a special meeting on June 22 to decide whether to increase the mortgage rate.

In the City there are hopes that bank base rates may soon fall from the present level of 10 per cent, but financial markets were catching their breath yesterday after the election excitement and delaying any firm judgment until after the weekend.

After a volatile night on the overseas exchange, sterling had a quieter day, closing down 1.05 cents at \$1.5700 against the dollar. Stock market prices edged up 0.7 to new closing record of 717.1.

Business news, page 11

The diary of a winner

Continued from page 1

lost Yeovil, but that this had been balanced by the capture of Newcastle.

It was an emotional occasion. One official said: "She could not have been more generous in her praise and genuine in her gratitude."

Mrs Thatcher said: "It is all over now. The adrenalin is flowing. I don't know what we are going to do next. But don't worry. We are going to call another election." At that Mr Denis Thatcher chipped in to laughter: "No, we are not."

On leaving yesterday lunchtime, she returned to Downing Street, where she spent five minutes on a victorious walkabout shaking hands with the crowds.

Drunk children lead to church disco ban

A Church of Scotland minister has banned Saturday night discos at his church because children as young as 12 have been going there drunk.

"Some youngsters are so drunk they cannot stand up," the Rev Ralph Taylor, of Calderhead Church, in Shotts, Lanarkshire, said. "After four years I have had enough. Recently the problem has just got out of hand and it's giving the church a bad name."

Mr Taylor, the Church of Scotland, expert on drugs and solvent abuse, said the last straw had been when some boys he was ejecting showered him and his elders with abuse and swearing.

It was a disgrace that shopkeepers should profit from such trade, but he had also seen instances of adults going into off-licence shops to buy drink for young teenagers.

Climber injured

Mr Neil Hetherington, aged 25, of Milford, Derbyshire, suffered serious head injuries on Thursday after losing his footing on a rock face at Hoben Quarry, Buxington, Derbyshire. Yesterday he was in intensive care.

Roach feared someone was out to kill him, friend tells inquest

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Colin Roach, the black an aged 21 who died of a shotgun wound in the entrance to Stoke Newington police station in London last January, fought someone was after him to kill him on the night he died, an inquest into his death was told yesterday.

A jury at Clerkenwell County court heard of his last day from friends, including an hour-long drive around the East End of London, in which he urged Mr Keith Scully, the white youth who drove him and rapped him off near Stoke Newington police station, to keep moving, drive fast and like him somewhere where no one knew him.

Mr Scully said he picked up Mr Roach at about 10.15 on the night he died. He said Mr Roach was agitated. When he offered to take him home, he said: "No, don't take me there, they will be waiting for me."

Mr Scully said he was in some kind of trouble. When he asked him if he was, Mr Roach said: "We are all going to die." He continued if he told him that was wrong, "they will get out," Mr Scully said.

"I said, 'who?' He said, 'I ain't tell you'". At one point Mr Roach said that a friend of his, Joe Joseph, was dead. Mr Scully said. At that point he rapped off Jim Joseph, Joe's brother, who was in the car with them, to look for Joe.



Colin Roach: "Upset but not hysterical"

Miss Denise Carlow, another friend of Mr Roach's said that Jim Joseph came up to her flat looking for his brother and told her: "Colin's cracking up down there. He thinks somebody is after him to kill him."

Mr Scully said that during the drive Mr Roach wanted to be taken to Bethnal Green police station but agreed instead to be taken to his brother's.

He directed Mr Scully to drive to Stoke Newington. He

stopped just short of the police station and Mr Roach said: "It's all right, I will be safe here". Instead of walking down a side street he walked up the road and into the police station.

Mr Scully said he did not see anyone else on the pavement. He drove slowly past the police station and saw someone standing in the entrance. Against the light he could not be sure it was Mr Roach, but he thought he was the only person in the police station lobby. He said Mr Roach had not been "hysterical" just "upset".

During Mr Scully's evidence the shotgun and a holdall that was found with Mr Roach's body was produced. It was shown that the gun could fit in the holdall only when the butt was off it and the gun was in a broken position.

The inquest was told that there were no fingerprints on the gun and that no tests had been made for fingerprints on the holdall.

Mr Bruce Grant, a Scotland Yard fingerprint specialist, said that the rate for finding fingerprints on firearms was very, very low. Of 41 firearms he had found fingerprints on only two. There was no sign that the gun had been wiped clean.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

Lawyers split over prosecution options

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Government draft proposals for a new kind of prosecution service independent of the police are splitting the various branches of the legal profession. Prosecuting solicitors, magistrates, their clerks, and London criminal solicitors are completely divided over which of three options proposed by government officials they favour.

The options for an independent prosecution service, proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, were put forward in a consultative paper last December by a working party of officials under the Home Office and including representatives from the Lord Chancellor's and Law Officers' department.

The first option is an integrated national system under which there would be a chain of locally-based prosecutors, controlled and appointed by a central department.

The second is a decentralized national system, with regionally-based prosecutors as independent office holders under the Crown having a degree of autonomy, and the third a local system with each police area having a prosecution department independent of the police and accountable to a local supervisory body.

However, the various legal groups who have responded to the proposals are divided. The Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales favours a local system, the Justices' Clerks' Society and the Magistrates' Association a decentralized national system, and the London Criminal Courts' Solicitors' Association an integrated national system.

The bodies are also split - over whether all prosecutions at present initiated by the police should be conducted by lawyers. The Justices' Clerks and prosecuting solicitors are opposed to even minor cases being presented by officers who are not legally qualified; but magistrates and London criminal solicitors accept that it is not practicable for lawyers to act in every case.

The 350-member Justices' Clerks' Society says that a national system would be unwieldy, bureaucratic and subject to delays. It would equally be unacceptable, it says, for the local prosecutor to be accountable to a local supervisory body which tried to influence prosecution policy either directly or indirectly.

An independent crown prosecutor appointed under the crown would however have a large measure of autonomy in day to day duties, but would be answerable to a central department for policy, and could act without the fear of political and other pressures from central or local government, trade unions or other bodies.

The same decentralized national system is favoured by the Magistrates' Association. It says that it recognizes the problems, in particular the lack of a regional tier of government and the need for the crown prosecutor's area of responsibility not to be too large.

Call likely for review of juries

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Half of the people who plead not guilty in crown courts are acquitted, a Home Office Research Unit paper is likely to show.

The paper, which is expected to be published soon, is bound to strengthen calls for reexamination of the jury system and police efficiency. The Government has promised to "extend substantially" the grounds for disqualifying those with criminal records from serving on juries.

The paper is one of the ways in which Whitehall is prepared for action by the Government. Another aid will be a computer model of the criminal justice system being created for the first time. Prepared by research unit officials, it will enable the Government to make more sophisticated calculations of the effect of its proposals on the system as a whole.

The Government has said that it is ready to increase police establishments where necessary, but Whitehall is aware of worries by professionals in the penal system that more police activity could increase the work load on other parts of it, such as the prison and probation service, which are already hard pressed.

One Whitehall brief ministers are likely to want is on the reintroduction of capital punishment. Although the issue would be decided on a free vote, a House of Commons made up of more hard-line supporters of Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to bring in hanging.



Ring-a-roses: Prince Edward taking part in a traditional Tarala dance with Fijian women on the island of Bega. He has been visiting Fiji as part of a tour of the Pacific islands on his way home from his teaching job in New Zealand.

Scientist jailed for making LSD

An American scientist who was arrested after a police and customs investigation codenamed "Dr No" was jailed for eight years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for manufacturing LSD.

Peter Webster, aged 36, from Brooklyn, set up a laboratory in

the bedroom of a rented house at Normandy, Surrey. He produced sheets of paper impregnated with LSD "dots" with a street value of £150,000 and had planned to make a further £2m of the drug when he was arrested last October. Mr Peter Beaumont, for the prosecution, said.

Webster was found guilty of illegally manufacturing LSD between July and October and was told by Judge Abdeia: "You are a man of high intellectual calibre and must have known what the consequences were." The judge recommended that Webster should be deported on completion of his sentence.

The revised TV-am doubles its audience

By Christopher Warman

TV-am has made a remarkable recovery in its audience since it launched its revised breakfast programmes last month, viewing figures released by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board yesterday show.

For the week ended June 5 the average weekday audience was 788,000 more than double the 300,000 for the previous week. From its low point of 280,000 in the middle of last month the station has quickly achieved a healthier look after changes at the company.

The latest average figure is only 100,000 short of the peak level of 800,000 reached in TV-am's first week of transmission at the beginning of February.

The breakfast station reacted happily to the new figures yesterday. "We are thrilled. It means we have a better programme and it is better promoted, but obviously we have a way to go yet", a spokesman said.

The week's programmes, presented by Nick Owen and Linda Berry, included items from Epsom for the Derby and an interview with Prince Michael about the thirtieth anniversary of the Queen's coronation, which helped to boost the audience.

In the same week BBC's Breakfast Time saw its audience drop from 1,700,000 to 1,300,000 although for the election Special with Sir Robin Day which followed it the average was 1,500,000.

The BBC commented that the true figure for TV-am was 300,000, its previous average, because the total included the audience when BBC's programme was not on the air.

It added that the loss of 400,000 was only partly because of the strength of TV-am's programmes. The comment suggests at least a recognition, if not a worry, about the increase in TV-am's audience.

Guide to advanced motoring

The Institute of Advanced Motorists is holding a nationwide open day tomorrow as part of its campaign to encourage more people to take advanced driving or motorcycling test.

More than eighty groups in England, Wales and Scotland will demonstrate some of the exercises required and will offer free assessments.

The institute, which has 76,000 members, claims that about 15,000 of them have obtained reduced car insurance after passing the stringent test, lasting an hour and 40 minutes.

Woman helped to catch raider

Mrs Delia Hersh, aged 23, a cashier in a building society office in Barkingside, north-east London, was awarded £100 by a judge in the Central Criminal Court yesterday for following and helping to bring to justice an armed robber who had held up the branch twice. She gave police a description of his van.

Frederic Newman, aged 32, of Ordnance Road, Enfield, north London, was jailed for 10 years after admitting 10 robberies and having a firearm.

£1/2m appeal for a round church

A £500,000 appeal for the Holy Sepulchre Church, Northampton, was launched yesterday by Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

The church is one of only four remaining round churches in the country, and the Duchess put two of her paintings on show at a fund-raising art exhibition.

Policeman dies

Police Inspector Thomas Gillies, aged 49, was found dead from gunshot wounds at his home at Bury Close, Gosport, Hampshire, on Thursday night. Mr Gillies, who was married with two children, was stationed at Fareham.

Pupils not to resit A levels

By David Nicholson-Lord

Thousands of A level students in London and the south-east of England will not have to resit their examinations. An inquiry by officials yesterday found no evidence to support a claim that papers had been stolen and sold for up to £100 each.

But the London University examinations council acknowledged that security at its examination centre, where papers are held, was not tight enough and said immediate steps would be taken to improve it.

Mr Alan Stephenson, secretary of the council, admitted the difficulty of checking allegations that papers had been taken, but he said: "I am as sure as I can possibly be that no question papers have got out."

The announcement will come as a relief to 5,500 pupils who sat A level on Wednesday and were told on emerging that they might have to retake the examination. The claim was made anonymously by a university employee, who took specimen papers to The Standard, London's evening newspaper, and described security at the centre as "a joke".

The employee had been identified and interviewed by the board, Mr Stephenson said, and he now faced the prospect of losing his job.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is also considering charges after a man was interviewed by officers of the Metropolitan police serious crime squad.

The Standard said their informant continued to maintain that the specimen papers were typical of others that were being taken and sold. They also included history, due to be taken next Thursday.

Antique dealers' fair is back in Park Lane

By Geraldine Norman, Sales Room Correspondent

The Grosvenor House Antiques Fair opened yesterday after a four-year absence. It was the high point of the art market's summer season from its foundation in 1934 until 1979, when a chambermaids' strike caused Forte's owner of the lavish hotel in Park Lane, to discontinue it.

The fair, which was opened by Princess Anne, looks much the same, with its lavish flower arrangements. Most of the same dealers were there, although one or two are concentrating on the Burlington Fair, at the Royal Academy in October, which had been arranged as an alternative to the old fair before the Forte family softened and invited the antique dealers back.

The participants, as usual, were not too willing to tell anyone where the goods had come from. If previous owners realized the prices being asked in Park Lane, they might be horrified.

It is extraordinary that such a piece should arrive at Grosvenor House without a provenance. Only the very rich or the high aristocracy could have afforded it; the cabinet was presumably made about 1770-1780.

Parents of crash victim praised by QC

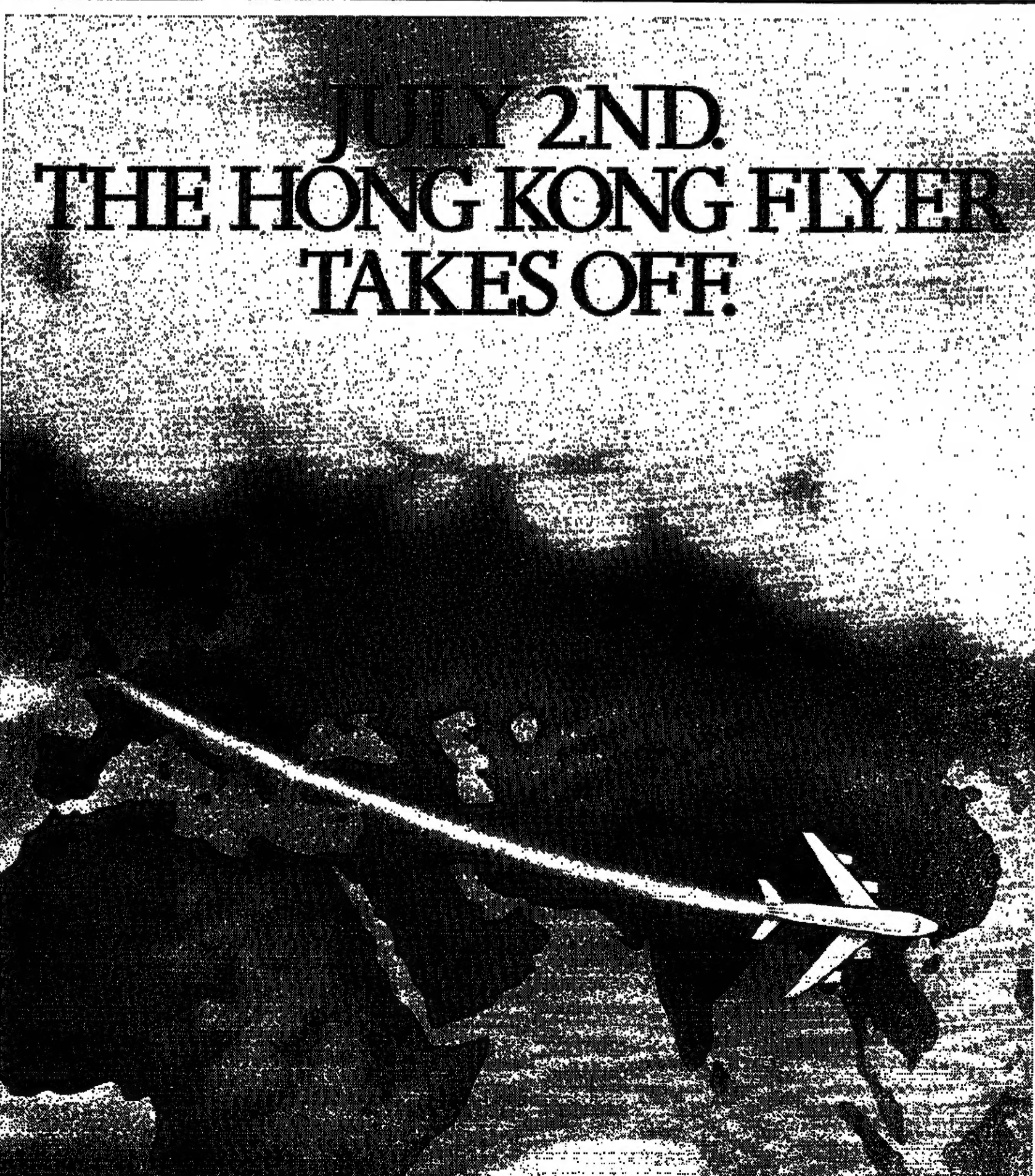
From Our Correspondent, Manchester

The parents of Miss Amanda Kyffin, aged 23, who was seriously injured in a road accident 10 years ago, were praised for their "remarkable devotion" to her in the High Court in Manchester yesterday.

Miss Kyffin was unemployed and could not manage her own affairs because of a head injury. Mr Keith Goddard, QC told the court. But her parents had encouraged her interest in athletics and swimming and she now competed at international level at home and abroad, he said.

"This is her main interest in life and theoretically it is probably the best thing that can be done for this young lady", Mr Goddard said.

Miss Kyffin, of Arleymere Close, Cheshire Hulme, Greater Manchester, was awarded agreed damages of £62,500 with costs. Mr Justice Wood approved settlement of the action against Mr George Townsend, also of Cheshire Hulme, the driver of a car which hit her. The award will be invested by the court on her behalf.



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King Fahd and Gaddafi meet in attempt to find Lebanon consensus

By Our Foreign Staff

Speculation has intensified that Saudi Arabia is working towards a mini-summit on the Lebanon problem, with the unexpected arrival in Jiddah late on Thursday of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya, once a strong critic of Saudi policies.

King Fahd, who with a host of Arab dignitaries met the Libyan leader at the airport, is trying to draw Libya into peace efforts over Iran and Iraq, for Lebanon as a whole and among factions of Mr. Yasser Arafat's Fatah organization. Both Libya and Syria are believed to have abetted a recent revolt among some Fatah elements in Lebanon.

Colonel Gaddafi arrived to a warm welcome in Jiddah for his first visit since Libya and Saudi Arabia broke off relations, from October 1980 to December 1981, in a dispute over Saudi Arabia's acquisition of American radar surveillance aircraft. The two countries have yet to exchange ambassadors.

The reception is part of Saudi Arabia's perennial quest for Arab solidarity and stability in the Middle East. Evidently the wealthy kingdom has been forced to acknowledge that the cooperation of the eccentric Libyan leader is needed to ensure quiet.

Yet until late last year the two countries were locked in a verbal war, with the Saudi media attacking Colonel Gaddafi as "a madman and an agent of Israel", and the Libyan leader accusing the Saudis of "bullying" Muslim holy places with flights by the American surveillance planes and predicting that the House of Saud would fall "like autumn leaves".

Informed sources in Riyadh believe that the Saudis are hoping to go beyond bilateral encounters to arrange a mini-summit, grouping Syria, Lebanon, the PLO and a number of other Arab states. A limited summit, they are said to feel, would be more likely to succeed than a full Arab League meeting.

Colonel Gaddafi, for his part, may be becoming more flexible, having found himself relatively isolated recently in the Arab and African worlds.

In Aden yesterday Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, held talks with President Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen, on his latest stop to bolster support for his policies and Palestinian unity.

He arrived in Aden from North Yemen where both he and Colonel Gaddafi were in the capital of Sana on Thursday, although they apparently did not meet.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh, who talked separately to each leader of North Yemen, said afterwards that there was an agreement between Libya and the PLO to stop public criticism of each other.

Silver lining for Poland's air smugglers

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw

Even in Poland, it appears, every cloud (or at least every aircraft) has a silver lining. The police have announced that they have smashed a silver-smuggling ring and arrested almost 60 people, including 23 members of the Polish airline Lot.

The silver, mainly industrial, was stolen from state-owned factories and sold to private craftsmen. It is now being used to make silver-plated cutlery and other items.

The same gang also smuggled out works of art and drugs. The police say that the smugglers were also planning to branch out into other precious and semi-precious metals, but were arrested before the scheme got underway.

Until martial law was imposed at the end of 1981, travel to the West-East-West smuggling networks.

The most lucrative criminal schemes have included the smuggling of Russian furs (often painted over to make them seem relatively modern and of low value) and the transport of diamonds from the Odesa and Moscow black market via Warsaw to the West.

The travel restrictions under martial law meant an increased reliance by smugglers on bribing airline staff, though security checks on these people have now been stepped up.

The police communiqué, published yesterday in the party daily, *Trybuna Ludu*, put the main emphasis on the law security in state-owned factories. "The lucrative smuggling business was possible thanks to the careless and irresponsible handling of silver in the state-owned plants and complete ignorance of the binding regulations," it said.

The newspaper warned factory managers that a 1977 decree stipulated that silver could only be distributed by the state - that is, it is forbidden to make private sales. The police announcement was made in Cracow, which suggested that most of the thefts came from plants in southern Poland.

Apart from the airline employees, 24 owners of private factories and workshops were arrested, along with a number of alleged middlemen, including two students and a Yugoslav.

The Mayor of Warsaw, acting on the instructions of the Culture Ministry, has reactivated the Polish film-makers union, suspended since martial law was imposed. Andrzej Wajda and other pro-solidarity film directors have resigned from the board of the union.

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Mistress of politicians poisoned

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Sweetish Rani Trivedi was an exceedingly attractive woman. Her photograph today exudes an air of warm sensuality, with her rounded features, full lower lip, deeply kohlled eyes and unmanageable, fly-away hair.

She was born 35 years ago in circumstances of mild scandal - she was the illegitimate daughter of a Brahmin priest and a Bihar woman. Her private life was considered shocking by Indians, though it might not raise so many eyebrows in the West.

But her death and the events which followed it are causing the biggest upset of all. They could be instrumental in the downfall of what is widely acknowledged to be most corrupt administration in the Indian Union.

When her mother died, the young girl - who became known to everybody as Bobby - was adopted by a woman member of the Bihar state legislative council, who is now a prominent member of Congress (I), the ruling party in Bihar.

Bobby went to convent school, dropped out of college in Patna, married, had two children, divorced and lived with her adoptive mother in her official residence.

She took a job in 1978 as a typewriter and typist with the Bihar legislative assembly, and before long was spending nights with a deputy minister, or with a minister of state. Later she had been seeing a good deal of the son of the Speaker of the assembly, a member of the Youth Congress (I).

In the early hours of May 8 she died. Had she been a Hindu her body would have been burnt later that day, and that would have been that, but as she was a Christian she was buried.

When it was pointed out to the police that not one, but two death certificates had been drawn up for her, saying different things and stating conflicting times of death, they were able to have her body exhumed.

Post mortem analysis showed that she died as a result of ingesting an organophosphorus pesticide, malathion.

The finger of police suspicion soon pointed at one of her prominent lovers, and arrests would quickly have followed if the situation had been normal.

But, as the Delhi newspapers are fond of pointing out, it has not been unusual in Bihar to force the state police to take a line of action advantageous to the government.

Many people are convinced that in large parts of the state there is no rule of law. In some districts people have taken the law into their own hands. There are more unlicensed arms in Bihar, it is suggested, than in the rest of India put together.

The opposition in the state is having a field day. It has already been calling loudly for the dismissal of Mr. Jagannath Mishra, the Chief Minister. Now it feels that it has an additional stick with which to beat him.

The suspected individual has already been plainly identified in the papers, but no action has been taken. Instead, the conduct of the case has been taken out of the hands of the local police altogether, and passed to the Central Bureau of Investigation, the Indian equivalent of the FBI.

Greece in the EEC chair Papandreou mends fences with Israel

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Under strong pressure from the practical realities posed by the assumption of the EEC presidency on July 1, the pro-Arab Socialist Government of Greece is suppressing its animosity towards Israel and trying to mend its fences.

Mr. David Kimche, secretary-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, has just spent two days in Athens at the invitation of his Greek opposite number, Mr. Nikos Katapodis, who will soon be handling the EEC's political consultations.

The senior Israeli official, who is the first to be invited since the Socialists came to power 20 months ago, was given assurances that whatever the Greek Government's views on the Middle East, the Greek side would respect the rules of the game in discharging its duties as community President.

Only a few weeks ago, Greek delegation went to Israel to sign the renewal of a cultural agreement, as well as one for the exchange of information between state news agencies.

The visit was kept secret by the Greek side, as has been its practice for fear of Arab reactions, but it was clear that the thaw had set in.

All this is a far cry from the Greek Government's attitude towards Israel barely one year ago when Mr. Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, had compared the Israelis in Lebanon with the Nazis. And affectionately hugged "brother" Yasser Arafat.

His Government's absolute identification with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation's cause, and the highly emotional description of the Palestinian struggle as a modern-day Thermopylae and Marathon by the Greek state media, unleashed a short-lived wave of antisemitism in Greece.

The PLO office here had already been raised to a status equal to Israel's diplomatic representation - a step short of *de jure* recognition which successive Greek governments had withheld from Israel for fear of harming Greek interests in Arab countries.

Relations with the Arabs have recently cooled off. Although the Government's ardent defence of the Palestinian cause is promoted by ideological sympathy, the average Greek has sincerely believed that in return for this solidarity the Arabs would have flooded Greece with petro-dollar investments.

The investments did not materialize, and when Mr. Chadi Kibbi, the secretary-general of the Arab League, visited Athens in December he was told quite plainly that the Greeks were disappointed. What added insult to injury was that many Arab countries supported Turkey in international organizations.

Three more soldiers die in ambush

From Robert Fisk, Tyre

In the most serious ambush of its kind in recent months three more Israeli soldiers were killed yesterday three miles from Tyre when guerrillas raked their two-vehicle patrol with automatic rifle fire as it passed through a narrow lane surrounded by orchards.

Israeli troops said that a fourth soldier - who had chased the guerrillas into the orchard - had been kidnapped and taken away by guerrillas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Immanuel of the Israeli Army said later that none of the soldiers had been kidnapped. However, throughout the morning, plainclothes Israeli security agents armed with Uzi sub-machine guns were driving around the city, while Israeli Army helicopters flew low over the surrounding countryside.

It had been a bad night for the Israelis in Tyre. Around midnight there was a burst of shooting around the port area of the city and Israeli troops were seen firing near the waterfront.

When I visited the district yesterday morning, a Muslim family living near the harbour said that the Israelis had been ambushed and that in the aftermath of the attack their three-year-old son had found a live hand grenade lying beside the house. I saw the grenade myself, its pin still intact and apparently of Russian manufacture, lying in the yard beside the building.

Yesterday's ambush occurred just outside the village of Deir Qanoun in Na'ur, which is one mile inside the area controlled by troops of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon.



Ailing leader: Mr. Yuri Andropov, the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, whose health has recently been under scrutiny, being helped by two aides on his way to say farewell to President Koivisto of Finland.

Tutu gives warning on hangings

From Michael Horvath, Johannesburg

South Africa would be "freed through bloodshed and violence or through negotiations", Bishop Desmond Tutu, General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, told a prayer meeting on Thursday night for the three African National Congress members hanged earlier in the day.

The problems of our country cannot be solved by violence... Those who have opted for the armed struggle, whom blacks regard as freedom fighters, and those who are prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, will say: "We must perpetrate the worst possible damage because we are going to hang in any case".

There was a tense Thursday night at the University of Zululand and Fort Hare University, both black establishments. At the University of Zululand, students set a police vehicle alight, broke into the campus canteen and broke windows.

At Fort Hare, students were reported to have boycotted classes.

Nato agrees on security precautions East-West trade row avoided

From Diana Golds, Paris

The 16-member nations of Nato, whose foreign ministers ended their council meeting in Paris yesterday, have agreed in their final communiqué that trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe must remain consistent with broad allied security concerns.

That included avoiding dependence on the Soviet Union or contributing to Soviet military capabilities. Development of Western energy resources should therefore be encouraged, the communiqué said.

It made no comment on wider aspects of East-West trade, but M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, expressed France's satisfaction.

Mr. George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, described the council meeting as very successful and very important and said that the alliance had shown its unity, firmness and cohesion on the question of the Geneva INF negotiations.

The Russians must now show themselves to be reasonable and participate seriously in the negotiations, he said, adding that it remained to be seen whether the Russians were ready to reach an agreement. The first Nato missiles are due to be deployed in Europe before the next planned meeting of Nato foreign ministers on December 8.

In a preamble to the final communiqué the Nato members expressed their determination to ensure through negotiations the establishment of a stable military balance in Europe at the lowest possible level. There was no longer any mention of the US "zero option".

The Nato allies also expressed their concern over "the sustained increase in Soviet military strength in Europe and capability for military action worldwide which far exceeds defence needs".

Missile lorry crashes

Schweinfurt (AP) - A United States Army lorry carrying three Hawk missiles overturned in a crash on a West German autobahn yesterday, injuring two soldiers. The missiles fell off the vehicle.

Authorities said there was no fire or explosion after the accident, but the autobahn was closed for more than four hours.

Shipowners refuse to release stranded Harrier

From Richard Wigg, Santa Cruz de Tenerife

The stranded Royal Navy Sea Harrier jet remained perched on board the Spanish cargo vessel *Alraigo* in Tenerife yesterday as arguments over salvage compensation became deadlocked.

The Harrier, already in the hands of Navy mechanics for lifting ashore, but Sub-Lieutenant Ian Watson, the 26-year-old pilot, flew home to England.

The lawyers for the *Carica* Mineur Line, owners of the ship, are refusing to release the Harrier until they receive satisfactory guarantees of payment by the British Government for the salvage operation.

Spanish lawyers briefed for the Harrier side, called in by the embassy in Madrid, disputed Spanish jurisdiction as such, maintaining sovereign immunity was involved.

Under this, they argued, a writ for salvage compensation cannot be issued on property belonging to a sovereign government. The Spaniards are already speculating that the case, the first involving a forced landing by an aircraft on a ship at sea, could well be taken to international arbitration at The Hague.

Senior Fernando Meana, lawyer for the cargo line said the claim had been immediately reflected since it was inadvisable for Spaniards that the rescue of a Harrier by the *Alraigo* should end up by being settled in the British courts.

Plans were delayed to take the Harrier down by derrick and crane and move it to another wharf to await the *BF* tanker British *Ty* to return it to the United Kingdom.

A front seat view of the operation should be had by at least one of the Soviet cargo ships which frequently put into this port for water and supplies docked nearby.

US selling tanks to Greece

Washington - The Reagan Administration has told Congress that it plans to sell Greece 100 M60 tanks fitted with heat-seeking target equipment at a cost of \$166m (about £124m).

The announcement came a day after the Pentagon had told Congress that it intended to sell Turkey \$155m worth of equipment to modernize its older M48 tanks.

Top US general calls for aid before arms

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

General Edward Meyer, retiring Army Chief of Staff, has made clear to reporters here that US troops should not be sent to El Salvador without the support of the American public, which he doubted would be forthcoming.

General Meyer, who is due to retire on June 22 said on Thursday that he backed President Reagan's broad programme of economic and military aid to Central America but added "I believe economic aid is at least equally important, if not more important, than military aid."

He said that the better the Central American governments were able to respond to the needs of the people, the less of a burden there would be for the US.

President Reagan has accused Sandanista Government in Nicaragua, which is supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union, of giving aid to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

President Reagan has repeatedly said he has no intention of sending US combat troops to El Salvador, whose Washington-backed Government is fighting left-wing guerrillas. The US has about 35 military advisers and trainers in El Salvador.

General Meyer said that the El Salvador elections due this November would be a time to assess the way things were going. He also observed that for any US troops to be sent, there would have to be a consensus within the American people that it was important that American soldiers be there.

"You can't send soldiers off to war without having the support of the American people," the General, who was a field officer in Vietnam, was quoted as saying.

● The Soviet Union has recently doubled the number of its military personnel in Cuba, the American television network ABC reported on Thursday, quoting sources close to US intelligence services, AFP reports.

ABC said 1,500 Soviet soldiers arrived in April to join a 3,000-strong brigade which has long been stationed in Cuba. In the past few days, the report said, 1,700 more men arrived who were not taking part in the exercises.

● MANAGUA: Mr. Richard Stone, the US envoy, met Nicaraguan leaders here yesterday to assess ways of restoring peace in Central America, Reuters reports.

Mr. Stone is on a 10-nation tour of the region as a time when relations between Managua and Washington are at a new low.

The tone of the visit was set by Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister, on Thursday night when he called Mr. Stone a "tremendous reactionary with a total lack of moral values".

Kashmir victory

Delhi, (AFP) - The ruling National Conference of Mr. Farooq Abdullah, the Chief Minister, retained power in Jammu and Kashmir by securing an absolute majority in the 76-member legislative assembly, it was announced yesterday.

Mine toll rises

Belgrade (AP) - The death toll from a methane gas explosion on Tuesday in the Aleksinac coal mine rose to 14 yesterday when two more victims died.

Liege battle

Brussels - Police and firemen fought with high pressure hoses in Liege, when troops and civil defence workers moved into the strike-town city to move rotting garbage from the streets.

Island swim

Porto Ferro, Elba (AP) - Signor Paolo Pinto, aged 46, an Italian lawyer, braved the choppy Mediterranean and a cowering school of dolphins to become the first person to swim the 40 miles between Corsica and Elba.

Game park peril

Nairobi (AP) - Another group of foreign tourists, the second in a week, has been attacked and robbed in Kenya's Masai Mara game reserve.



'Bobby': Delhi police investigating death.

OAU summit grapples with Polisario issue

Addis Ababa (AFP) - Hard bargaining began here yesterday at the Organization of African Unity Summit meeting to reach agreement on how to deal with the Western Sahara dispute.

It was the first time that an OAU forum had debated the issue since February 1982, when the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), set up by the Polisario Front fighting Morocco for the Western Sahara, was admitted to OAU membership on the strength of its recognition by a majority of member states.

The debate was made possible by the SADR's decision on Wednesday to abstain "voluntarily and temporarily" from the summit, thereby ending a boycott by Morocco and its supporters that aborted attempts last year to stage the conference in Tripoli, Libya.

But the Saharawi guerrillas' supporters spoke yesterday in their favour.

House arrest of Spanish general over article

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The retired general who served as Deputy Premier for Defence Affairs in Spain's first Post-Franco government was under arrest here yesterday for writing a newspaper article which called for the release of those convicted in connection with the unsuccessful coup of February 23, 1981.

Lieutenant General Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Medivill wrote in *El Alcazar* that Spain's armed forces were still in "a borderline situation" and the government was "shady and secret pact" to free imprisoned terrorists.

The article was entitled "Discrimination against the Army."

Senior Narcis Serra, ordered the general to be placed under house arrest on Thursday for seven days, under regulations which authorize non-judicial punishment for minor offences of military personnel.

Also under arrest is Captain Francisco Javier Dusmet, aged 37, one of the convicted coup plotters freed after serving his sentence.

The infantry captain signed and open letter *El Alcazar*, criticizing the "shamful" conditions in which his fellow convicts are being held.

In a defiant front page editorial in the same newspaper yesterday, Senior Antonio Izquierdo, the paper's director, said his publication "will continue to reflect in its pages all reasonable testimony of solidarity which arises in the hearts of the armed forces in favour of those gentlemen who were indicted, tried and condemned for deeds which did not cause the slightest disturbance to our people as a whole" and who according to testimony heard in court, were motivated in their actions by their devotion to the fatherland.

Old heads join young hands in Hawke jobs scheme

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Australia's plans for a "happy life" for some of its 715,000 jobless - in a 15 million population - were outlined in Geneva yesterday by Mr. Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister.

Most countries have to face up to the fact, he said, that even with optimum economic recovery, many people "in the conventional economic environment", particularly disadvantaged groups, would still be workless.

Accordingly, his government would try to use part of the money now being paid in unemployment benefit - more than \$4.2,000m (about £1,100m) annually - for "assisting some citizens to build alternative types of constructive employment".

Mr. Hawke, giving a news conference after addressing the International Labour Conference, said Australia, with huge areas of land "in pretty salubrious circumstances", could devise "quite innovative approaches for aspirations that cannot be accommodated within the conventional economy".

The Government aimed to foster the establishment - starting with several thousand people - of communities in a decent environment, not merely for young people, but others as well, which would be self-sustaining in food.

The younger members of such communities would benefit from the experience of older people who had either left work or were prepared to leave the work force, he said.

150 من الاجل

THE ARTS

Theatre

Henry VIII makes a rare and risky appearance

Henry VIII, which opens at Stratford on Tuesday, is the Royal Shakespeare Company's one "risk" production for the season according to Trevor Nunn, joint artistic director of the company, with the need for high box-office receipts, even one risk is almost too much. The production of *Henry VIII*, not performed at Stratford for 14 years, has been entrusted to Howard Davies. This is his second production for the big Stratford stage, following his debut last year with *Macbeth* after more than four years spent running the RSC's Warehouse Theatre.

Davies emphatically refutes any suggestion that the risk is involved because it is not a good play, and gives several reasons for its rare appearance. First is that the play uses state occasions as propaganda in the changing role of the king and his people, and they demand a cast of 80 to 90, making it a huge and epic piece. The size can be scaled down, and is with this production, but the cast still remains large, and the cost therefore high. The play is also marked by its historical inaccuracies, which have led critics to decry its importance.

Davies believes that Shakespeare started by asking "What would be the most interesting play about Henry VIII?" and was not too concerned with chronological facts. "It is a play about the transference of power from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy, from 'off with his head' rule to the use of a privy council. Henry changes because of the circumstances, seeing the need for peace in the expectation that the kingdom will be run by a future queen."

There is also, of course, the flaw that Shakespeare wrote only part of the play, which was completed by John Fletcher.



Howard Davies: excited

"Critics think Shakespeare should have stopped with *The Tempest*, instead of having other works finished for him. It would have been tidier." So much for the difficulties.

Davies sees *Henry VIII* as very much a modern play, dealing with taxes, unemployment and social divisions as the nobility realize that they may have to share power with the new rising middle class. Davies spent some time looking at pictures of the king, and found the drawings by Holbein more interesting than the portraits because they seemed to indicate an attitude of mind. He also saw that the drawings emphasized the face and hands, leaving the rest to fade away, an image which he hopes will be recaptured in the costumes for the production, which are by Deirdre Clancy.

For Davies and the cast, *Henry VIII* was virtually a new play - only three had seen it and two had read it. So the first cast meetings were spent in establishing how much they knew of the period. They were strong on the social atmosphere, says Davies, but not so good on the facts - just like Shakespeare. He insisted that they learn more about the period, conscious that the audience itself will be well informed.

The three main characters in the play are Henry, played by Richard Griffiths, a suitably upholstered actor, Katherine of Aragon, played by Gemma Jones, and Cardinal Wolsey, played by John Thaw. It is set before and during the king's passion for Anne Bullen, when he was in his early forties and at the height of his power.

Davies does not see *Henry VIII* as a risk, although he admits that having to treat it as a new play makes it "pretty nerve-racking, but exciting". It is just possible that its reputation as a risk has nothing to do with it as a play. It was in performance at the Globe Theatre in 1613 when a cannonball was accidentally fired, burning the theatre down.

Christopher Warman

● *Cowardice*, a new play by Sean Mathias about a brother and sister who act out their lives as Noel Coward and Gertrude Lawrence, will open at Richmond Theatre on Tuesday, June 28. Starring Janet Suzman, Ian McKellen and Nigel Davenport, the play moves to Reading's Hexagon on July 4, then to the Theatre Royal, Bath, from July 11 and runs for one week at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, from July 18 before moving to the West End.

Television
Ulster in the house of horrors

Across the Water (BBC2) began at such a high level of intensity - "hideous mutilation, unthinkable pain..." - that it was difficult to see how it would get down without going into a suicide dive; in fact, it chose not to do so and, by moving from realism to symbolism, even tried to concentrate that "unthinkable pain" still further. A small girl is kidnapped by her natural father and taken from her parents to Ulster, from which they all first came; her male parent, played well here by Liam Neeson, goes in pursuit.

David Rudkin's narrative brings together two powerful themes: the abduction of a small child and the Ulster problem itself. You could hardly get a more potent mixture, and all the writer need do is stir it. Certainly Mr Rudkin rarely over-exerts himself: the conversations are brief and elliptical, and *Across the Water* relies to a large extent upon the power of television to create a pervasive nebulous mood.

The first part of this production was devoted to cryptic silences, and to intimations of horror or chaos which in the second half were brought, with a touch of grand guignol, to life. Because these intimations are mediated by images rather than words, *Across the Water* was more powerful as a film than as a human drama. The pictures of Northern Ireland were very striking for example, and very careful selection managed to impart both a sense of history and a sense of dissolution.

I cannot help thinking, though, that Ulster is now being mounted like a stuffed duck in the house of horrors. It is a convenient vehicle for every expression of public or private rage - "an imaginative cliché" which can be exploited rather than used. There were certainly elements of laziness within the film itself; it created a convincing picture of chaos and confusion but did not seem able to employ it in a particularly purposeful manner.

Peter Ackroyd
Weekend
choice

Ken Russell's *View of the Picts* (Tomorrow, ITV, 10.30pm), a *South Bank Show* film, is the cinematic equivalent of a scissor and paste job. It is Holst's suite with illustrations. Mr Russell has selected and cut out the pictures and his film editor son, Xavier, has stuck them together. It is, therefore, difficult to know whom to praise and whom to lambaste in assessing a work that is both brilliant and trite. It is a totally non-astronomical affair (the closest it gets to a heavenly body is the occasional naked girl) and is only obliquely astrological. It is its most inventive with the Saturn sequence (the life and death cycle of cars and roses; industrial pollution; a rotating rat) and (not surprisingly, considering that Russell *père* is something of a necromancer himself) the Uranus sequence, with its living frieze of spellbinding figures from Nostalgia to the Pope. The surprise is that Mr Russell, with his pictures of Man (Hitler etc) and Nature (volcano) striking warlike attitudes, is interrupted so conventionally. Holst's music survives intact, in the Philadelphia Ormandy version.

The comforting difference between Alan Plater's *The Consultant* (tonight, BBC1, 10.10) and a previous BBC thriller serial about computer crime, *Bird of Prey*, is that Mr Plater's adaptation of John McNeil's novel treats us, the viewers, as mere humans, slow to digest technological jargon, and not as so much electronic hardware, permanently switched on. Hywel Bennett is the computer specialist, planning to misapply his skill by skimming the cream off a bank's profits. This actor specializes in playing outwardly charming crooks with ruthless cores, and we shall be seeing him in his element during the next four weeks. His fellow conspirators do, however, strike me as looking alarmingly young to tackle such a spectacular exploit as Mr Plater's latest work involves.

Peter Davalle

Peerless pleasure

Peer Gynt
The Pit

This swift, economical and very enjoyable production proves once again that a good studio theatre is the best place for staging practically anything. Provided, of course, that the words themselves can survive such close scrutiny - and, not surprisingly since it comes from David Rudkin, the acting version of this *Peer Gynt* has not a flat line nor an insipid word in it.

The quality of the play itself may be as uneven as its hero's adventures are far-ranging, but in the audience there was alertness and pleasure.

The use of an Ulster idiom, as well as making a richness in peasant speech perfectly natural, presents the play from the risk of folkiness. Meeting the Devil himself dressed in a cassock at a lonely crossroads, hearing the voice of a mountain demon or leaves or dewdrops, seems as credible and awesome as it should.

Peer, the compulsively romantic country boy gives Derek Jacobi no trouble. But behind the charm and giddy fancies there is always, glimpsed at moments, a hardness which awakens the villagers' instincts to keep their distance. The links with Peer the middle-aged capitalist in Act IV are few, and this one is valuable.

But, as always, it is hard to feel we are watching the same character, especially as the successful Peer has shed every trace of an accent. Only as his travels come full circle, in the closing minutes, does his native speech return. In his final grizzled dignity (the plump face beneath the top hat has the look of Thackeray, even a little of Ibsen himself) Mr Jacobi finds a vocal colour I have never heard of him before.



Derek Jacobi gets the Thackeray touch as he meets the Strange Passenger (Nigel Hawthorne)

The boyish Peer's speech too has, quite apart from the accent, a dark grainy colour, very distinctive. The familiar Jacobi style is reserved for Act IV, where his precise comic touch flattens the satirical and farcical episodes that can be all too reminiscent of Shaw on an off-day.

Chris Dyer's black box set has a pillar-supported upper stage that serves for the roof where Aase is dumped. One pillar doubles as the tree in the woodcutting scene. It is the millen: almost all black, the women's dresses embroidered a little and striking a faint note of Norway, their crochetwork

shaws equally suggesting Ireland. The little patchwork-quilted pink cot from which Aase (Brenda Peters) so beautifully plays her death scene creates the rest of the cottage by itself.

Ron Daniels's production not only moves the play fluently and naturally forward - Mr Rudkin's text, which tightens the original without any cuts, takes barely three hours' actual playing time - but makes that peasant community real through each individual member of it.

For the Morocco scenes a simple white scrim dispels the sombre North and carries suitably absurd slide projections as Peer's yacht speeds away and

sinks. In the shipwreck scene an overturned hull, blindingly spilt from below the audience, is enough for the struggling Peer's weird encounter with the Strange Passenger (Nigel Hawthorne), who consists largely of a hideous grin amid dead white make-up.

Mr Hawthorne also makes a Burton-Moulder of unnervingly quiet strength, in a rough shirt and neckerchief that might be a blacksmith's. And the Solvies (Kate Beahan) puts a whole lifetime's love, as mother and wife, into her last unaccompanied lullaby.

Anthony Masters

Radio

Knight retreats after a good joust

As I write, a relative hush has fallen on the wavelengths. The noise of strife has momentarily ceased while the electorate demonstrates in what way the tidal wave of assertion, counter-assertion, insult and vainglory of the last few weeks have affected it. But it is a very brief hush, tonight with Election 83 and Jimmy Young's *Deflected*. Special we shall be deafened by hoarse cries of triumph over the vanquished and after that a process which will rarely have got its first wind by the time you read this - we will be treated to the counting and subsequent dissection of the corpses.

But this morning, for only the second day in succession, there is no Election Call, no Robin Day like a rugged and experienced matador, skilfully deflecting a string of political bulls and bulletpoints (the normal feminine of bull is not, I feel, available) from the straight-on, head-on, propaganda charge into the less comfortable position of stopping to consider what might be the proper response to the lance or banderilla presented by the latest caller on the telephone.

Sir Robin, as we shall all now remember to call him, has been accused of unnecessary rudeness, of the persistent interruption. My impression after hearing him at length these last few weeks is that he is mostly courteous and patient in a rough and ready sort of way and when he isn't, it is because there is no other way of handling those he has to deal with. Our political representatives - or at least the ones they let loose on radio and television - are not, to put it charitably, short of a word or two nor unskilled at using them to spin amazing lattices of words, a large part of their relations with their fellow beings is conducted as a form of verbal joust and in that tradition they are inclined to sweep on until they meet an equally well equipped gentleman coming the other way.

Sir Robin is well able to provide that opposition, insisting that the plausible but less than complete answer he brought to a halt, restating it with questions of his own. And as I have heard him, he is even-handed - not only between parties but callers as well, equally quick to suppress the importunate or potentially abusive questioner. By all these means

and throughout these campaign weeks, I think he has done us listeners a thorough service.

Of course, some questions do not get asked - perhaps by oversight, perhaps by intention. Last Tuesday, Mrs Thatcher, asked by a caller to explain the bellicose anti-Russian sentiments expressed by her supporters at a youth rally, dismissed the occurrence as something not to be taken seriously. She drew a comparison between this and the disrespectful things professional comedians say of politicians; they, it seems, are not to be taken seriously either. No great future for an interviewer in challenging something like that, but the listener notices and thinks: "Lady you've got to be joking..."

It was no surprise that the two special editions of *Analysis* conducted by Mary Goldring proved to be among the best campaign broadcasting. Policies Before Parties was the series title and each programme took trouble to try to establish what were the grounds on which the three main parties were fighting and what their policies implied. Miss Goldring in her own headmistress way is as effective as Sir Robin at running a discussion and keeping its participants to the point.

Despite this, perhaps inevitably, the phrase Policies Before Parties promised more than it could deliver. In the second programme, for example, John Redwood, Dr Bernard Donoghue and Sir Leslie Murphy, though not active politicians, were there as nursing Tory, Labour and Alliance sympathies respectively and in each the influence of sympathy on what appeared to be a rational, closely argued position was apparent and profound. It added weight to what must surely be the most persistent message of the entire election campaign, one quite certainly in total contradiction to what the voters hoped. In spite of endless argument and assertion ("Only our policies are any use"), the conclusion we come away with is that no one knows.

David Wade

● The world premiere Andrej Panufnik's *Procession for Peace* is the best given at Kenwood House on July 16 by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by the composer. Commissioned by the GLC, the work is dedicated "to all peace-loving people regardless of race, religion, philosophical or political creed". Panufnik has recently been awarded the Prix de composition musicale Prince Pierre de Monaco.

● The Aldeburgh Festival pays its own centenary tribute to Wagner, at Snap on June 20, with a programme of early and small-scale works entitled *Wagner at Home*.

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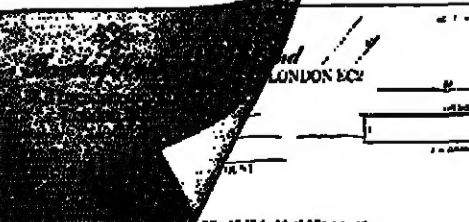
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THE TIMES DIARY

Zooming in

There is understandable smugness at ITN over those passenger's eye shots of Margaret Thatcher in the Daimler on her way from Finchley to Conservative Central Office in the small hours yesterday. The installation of the camera, a fixed focus lightweight Sony, was the result of weeks of meticulous planning by Downing Street staff and the Special Branch. Provisional times for the camera to be operated had been agreed in advance, but the detailed cueing during *The Nation* election was done by Mrs Thatcher's detective talking to Peter Heaps of ITN, who was in a link van immediately behind. The signal was then directed to a helicopter flying above, down to London Weekend Television on the South Bank, then to ITN, from there to the Telecom Tower and finally to the IBA transmitters and the nation's television sets. If you felt, as I did, that the end result somehow emphasized her pedagogical mode, this was due - but only in part - to the low sitting of the Sony relative to the PM's face.

Getting the bird

Having temporarily unsuited Sir Robin, Mrs Thatcher was herself the victim of a misapprehension during the TV coverage. It came from the knight's only slightly less distinguished colleague, David Dimbleby, who called her Mrs Finchley. It could stick.

Public print

Novelist Tom Sharpe is producing his next book on a word processor - in public. At the Commodore Computer Show in Hammersmith today, Sharpe plans to work on another sequel to *Wid*, the book which made his name. He tells me that he will be editing and revising, as well as doing the creative stuff, and that he will not be put off by interruptions. He has no idea how much progress he will make during the day, but considering he wrote the whole of *Wid* in a fortnight, I would not put anything past him.

Perhaps Shanghai, as well as being bureaucracy-ridden, is also insensitive. I note that Parkinson's Law sold out within three days of appearing in the bookshops there.

Don't bank on it

Margaret Barclay Lloyd points out that I was not critical enough of the Savoy and the British Tourist Authority for their advertisement in *The New Yorker* which invited the union flag. For the advertisement copy says of the Savoy: "Big Ben and Royal Festival Hall are just across the Thames." Not content with upending our flag, they have shifted the Houses of Parliament as well.

Rolling on

We have not seen the last from the hugely successful alliance of Andrew Lloyd Webber and Trevor Nunn. Having skimmed off the cream with *Cats*, the two are planning a show on roller skates, probably with the collaboration of Richard Stilgoe. Lloyd Webber tells me he is also working on a musical dramatization of *Aspects of Love* by the Bloomsbury novelist David Garnett.

The usually meticulous proof readers at Her Majesty's Stationery Office have let through a howler: the end envelopes now being used by HMSO's distribution centre at Cornwall House are headed: "Government Publications." Will it accuse me of dog-eat-dog tactics?

BARRY FANTONI



Write-off

Michael De-la-Noy, the writer, was recently burgled by a less than literary team. In order to carry off a fine bookcase from his north London home they removed and neatly stacked in a corner his collection of rare first editions by Denton Welch, the subject of a biography which he is completing. Two of the Welch books were signed by the author, and together the collection is worth £400. This compares favourably with the bookcase, which would do well to fetch £25.



Pity the poor and unsuspecting signwriter repainting the signboard of the Blue Lion in Gray's Inn Road. This much-frequented alehouse faces the Times design department, whose sinister members are closely studying his progress, noses flattened at the window. Bowed by the responsibilities of proportion and steeped in the lore of typography, they are already tut-tutting about the heraldically inappropriate azure adorning the lion passant on the pub wall, waiting for him to put a serif wrong and make a dexter gales-up of the job.

PHS

Polish hopes, Vatican fears

by Peter Nichols



The Pope and three East European church leaders he will meet in Poland: Cardinal Vaivode of Latvia (top), Cardinal Lekai of Hungary (left) and Cardinal Tomasek of Czechoslovakia. Will Moscow see the meeting, with other aspects of the visit, as a direct provocation?

of the Italian pope Europe meant first the West. That outlook has now gone. John Paul thinks in terms of the spiritual unity of all Christian Europe.

As negotiations for next week's visit went ahead, the Polish authorities were quietly but firmly told that they would not see in advance the texts of his speeches. Probably they have been privately informed by now of their substance when replies are due, but no more.

His invitation to meet him in Poland, sent to leaders of Catholic churches in other parts of Eastern Europe, including the Hungarian Cardinal Lekai, the Czechoslovak Cardinal Tomasek and the Latvian Cardinal Vaivode, underlines the broader significance which his presence in Poland must be given.

The Pope knows that what he says in an eastern country, comparatively close to the Russian border and in the heart of the Soviet empire, will be sifted and weighed with greater care by the Russians than something he says in St Peter's Square. The first

Slav Pope talking to Slavs in Slav territory, and in their own tongue can be expected to be accorded a better hearing. He particularly needs to convince Moscow of the legitimacy of his intentions when he speaks about how Catholics should behave when faced, as in Czechoslovakia, with heavy limitations on liberty, with the problems arising from a more flexible hand in Hungary, with repression in the Baltic states. He needs this greater mutual confidence too in order to fulfil another part of his design, that of better relations with the eastern Orthodox churches of which the Russian is by far the largest.

The Poles are estimated to be more than 94 per cent Catholic, as opposed to 70 per cent in Czechoslovakia and 60 per cent in Hungary. The problem of Polish Catholics is seen to some extent to be less one of how the state treats the Church than how the Church should react to the conduct of the state. Can the Vatican still, for instance, feel that General Jaruzelski has any degree of real or potential autonomy from the

Russians? The Pope's presence in Poland could after all (and the Russians are understood to have had this in mind) encourage the West to be a little gentler with the regime, in such ways as debt repayments and sanctions. The Polish government would certainly like diplomatic relations with the Vatican and is expected to raise the matter, at least informally.

The Pope, when he was Cardinal Archbishop of Krakow, was believed to share the views of the late Primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszyński, and oppose the idea on the grounds that the Polish church would be weakened by having a papal diplomat present in Warsaw who, almost certainly, would not even be a Pole. Wyszyński was strengthened in this conviction by the late Cardinal Seper, the Yugoslav who was head of the Holy Office. Yugoslavia is the one Eastern European country which has diplomatic relations with the Holy See. The single substantial difference in Poland since the old Primate's death is that the new one is, not so formidable a figure as Wyszyński. Cardinal Glemp was the late Primate's secretary, and private secretaries are supposed to take time to grow away from the shadow of their master, if they do so at all.

Should the Pope be going to Poland? Inevitably, criticisms are heard. Keepers of the memory of the great John XXIII feel that he would not have approved, favouring as he did quiet and patient dialogue which would in the end be efficacious because it had behind it the conviction of being right as well as good. Some in the Vatican see John Paul's approach as confrontational and provocative.

Questions of international political convenience for one side or the other would not be expected to enter the Pope's calculations. The general deterioration in relations between East and West might give strength to his determination to do what he intends. The second visit to Poland, like the first and the third he is said to have in mind, are bound up in the logic of the reign. This is the only answer for critics who maintain that he shows little comparable sympathy with the problems of Nicaragua, for instance, or for the advanced western industrialized societies. What the effects in the East will be, of course, depend much less on logic and more on the unpredictable.

Clive Aslet describes moves to rebuild a wibbly wobbly image



Architectural fruit salad: the Ozonia hotel at Carvery Island. Right, Blundell Shadbolt, master of the romantic revival, in his half-timbered hall studio

Let's stop mocking the neo-Tudor

Most architectural styles have had their detractors from time to time, but none has taken such a consistent critical pasting as the lyrical half-timbered mode of the 1920s and 1930s. It was Osbert Lancaster in *Home Sweet Home*, published in 1939, who coined the devastatingly scornful epithet "Stockbroker's Tudor". He accompanied his description with a delightful drawing of a strolling young lady in a four-poster bed and his "Sussex house-agent's" song (traditional, early twentieth century).

Four posters round my bed, Oake beams overhead, Oak rug on the floor, No stockbroker could ask for more. Such a house, too, its faintly artistic pretensions shipwrecked on the owner's unshakable middle-class values, was Rookery Nook, scene of the eponymous Ben Travers farce. Like many a politician, the neo-Tudor style found ridicule more damaging than argument. Its reputation wilted under the wit.

But not its popularity. While the progressive, flat-roofed style of the Modern Movement, a favourite with the press, was largely confined to a circle of left-wing dons, neo-Tudor was built everywhere for all sorts of people - usually people who never gave much attention to architecture. Think of Weybridge, think of the arterial roads. Think, and perhaps shudder. The worst was very bad, especially when paper-thin, applied beams were combined with very un-Tudor steel-framed windows. On the other hand, the best was, sometimes in a bizarre way, remarkable. Recently there have been signs that it is undergoing critical reappraisal.

Neoclassicism is in the forefront of the movement. There, at the Grange Museum, an exhibition was mounted last year on the hitherto obscure architect, Ernest George Trobridge, who died in 1942. The exhibition showed a large number of buildings, for the most part in the north London suburbs. Trobridge's brand of neo-Tudor was highly individual. Though his houses are generally small, every kind of gable, window and chimney, every variety of tile-hanging, weatherboarding and brickwork, was packed together in the same house. The result is an architectural fruit salad, a little heavy on the cream.

Trobridge was also, in his way, an innovator. As a solution to the post-First World War housing problem, he proposed a system of building with newly felled elm (difficult to work when seasoned) called "the compressed greenwood construction", which he had certificated by the Ministry of Health. It was not widely used. Trobridge's efforts to build for the working classes only succeeded with a seaside hotel on Carvery Island, Essex, called Ozonia. It was full of holiday fun, such as a bedroom decorated like a monk's cell with demons peering inside. Of the two lounges, one was done up as an aquarium, the other filled with kelp.

Now, in the third and latest edition of the *Thirties Society Journal*, published this week, comes a fully researched, scholarly article on Blundell Shadbolt. Like the Trobridge exhibition, it asks to be taken with dead-pan seriousness. Shadbolt was not content with borrowing motifs from past styles - like a number of architects, including well-known ones like Baillie Scott, he sought to capture the very look and feel of old work in his new buildings, to the extent of re-using genuinely ancient materials. Great vigilance was necessary to stop the builder using - as builders will - a plumb-line in constructing the walls.

The idea was to evoke a rambling, "wibbly wobbly" appearance, as of a dwelling that had been settling and sagging for centuries. Usually the district surveyor washed his hands of it. At least one Shadbolt house, Smugglers' Way in Hampshire, was so uncomfortable that the owners moved out to a more frankly modern one after a few years.

Shadbolt died in 1949, having been knocked off his bicycle in Redhill. Duncan Campbell, author of the article in the *Thirties Society Journal*, has unearthed a photograph of the architect in his studio in Salford. It shows a balding, scholarly looking man, seated at a paper-strewn, worn-out table, surrounded by agreeable antiques. The room, designed by himself, is in the form of a half-timbered hall; on the wall hangs the photograph of another half-timbered hall. But if all this suggests an extreme case of backward-looking romanticism, it is not quite accurate.

What is now emerging as the Bible of the wibbly wobbly style, P. A. Barron's *The House Desirable* of 1928, shows that neo-Tudor was seen as relevant to an up-to-date way of life. Barron wrote the book after a series of wanderings by car through the Home Counties. In fact, he saw the countryside very much with the motorist's eye, and his impressions may have been blurred as a result.

By deliberately losing his way, he found he continually came across new, old-looking houses - Ellens, at Rudgwick, Normandy, at Worthing; Tudor Close, at Rottingdean. In his view, the "wealthy women of today" did not desire a palace, but a service in W1 and a not-too-large house in the country, old but modernized, and within easy reach of London by car. "Her charming home she will describe, very modestly, as her 'cottage', for there is something lovable about the term."

There will still be those who see neo-Tudor only as a joke. But as architectural jokes go, it is not a bad one. And a lot of mileage is left in it. Historians will surely blow the cobwebs off more quaintly named figures, hardly known to the million even within their own lifetimes, who helped the upper-middle classes realize their latent romanticism. Moreover, this way of building reflected an idealized image of England that was close to the hearts of a large number of people. Old buildings that seemed to have matured for centuries, gently and unobtrusively, at the end of country lanes perhaps took on a special attractiveness after the mechanized destruction of the First World War. They suggested another aspect of the countryside, along with folk songs, country dancing and the rural crafts that was fast disappearing. The architect Ian Nairn (one of the few to think neo-Tudor worth so much as a chuckle in the 1960s), summed this up when he called Crowhurst Place in Surrey "a rhapsody on Ighiteam Motte".

Frances Williams

This time oil must be made to pay

Mrs Thatcher's government has been the first to enjoy the fruits of Britain's North Sea oil wealth. Without the £20,000m of oil revenues flowing into Exchequer coffers over the past four years, money that simply was not there before, she might not be celebrating her landslide. Her economic programme would almost certainly have been unworkable and its costs unaffordable.

If the Government had tried to pursue the same tough anti-inflation policies in the absence of oil, according to one recent study by the Independent National Institute for Economic and Social Research, the recession would have been twice as deep, unemployment more than a million higher, the balance of payments in huge deficit and income tax would have had to go up to 50p in the pound. Inflation would still have been higher than it is today.

The Prime Minister will not be so blessed this time. Oil revenues are expected to peak within the next year or two, at perhaps £10,000m or so a year, and then to stabilize or decline for the remainder of the decade. Instead of an extra £20,000m from oil, Mrs Thatcher can bank on only half that sum or less over the next five years.

This places an important constraint on her room for manoeuvre in a second parliamentary term. She cannot afford a deeper recession, because the extra oil revenues will not be there to cushion its effects. That means that her passionate personal desire to force inflation down to zero, which many economists believe would lead to continued sluggish growth and mounting unemployment, may have to take second place to policies designed to sustain economic recovery.

The policies which Mrs Thatcher has pursued in the last four years nevertheless provide a good guide to what she is likely to do in her second term. By the end of the 1980s, with revenues in decline, what benefits will Britain have to show for its short-lived oil bonanza?

Everyone agrees that the principal object of government policy must be to convert the revenues now flowing from oil into investment which will go on providing income after the wells run dry.

The Conservative government argued that the best way to stimulate investment was to create the foundations for a healthy economy through reducing inflation. So it harnessed the oil revenues to its tight money and fiscal policies designed to squeeze inflation out of the system.

It used them to help cut government borrowing, claiming that this would bring down interest rates and so encourage investment in the private sector. It allowed sterling, buoyed by oil, to rise to damagingly uncompetitive levels, because this helped the fight against

rising prices by making imports cheaper and putting pressure on firms to keep wage costs down.

The effects on investment were not those intended. Tough financial policies and the strong pound induced Britain's severest recession for 50 years. Interest rates, despite lower government borrowing, remained at historically high levels, especially in inflation-adjusted terms, while a decimated British industry slashed production, jobs and spending on plant and equipment.

Instead, investment funds financed by Britain's oil-based balance of payments surplus flowed abroad, encouraged by the high exchange rate which made foreign assets look cheaper. Since exchange controls were abolished in 1979, about £14,000m has gone into overseas stocks and shares, and a similar sum has been invested in the foreign operations of United Kingdom businesses.

These assets will be an important source of income when the oil ceases to flow. But overseas investment, while there is little evidence to back up Labour's claims that it is positively harmful, does little to strengthen Britain's domestic economy, to improve the efficiency of industry or to create jobs for British workers.

There was another way. Oil revenues could have been spent to boost economic activity, for instance through higher public investment and cuts in taxes.

The National Institute study, which looked at such a strategy, suggested there would still have been a recession but only a mild one. Instead of a drop in national output of 4 per cent the reduction would have been only 1 per cent, and unemployment would have been half a million lower. The current account would still have been modestly in surplus. But public borrowing would have been higher and so would inflation, now 4 per cent, by about 2 percentage points.

In effect then, as the study points out, the benefits of oil have been divided between a lower rate of inflation and a considerably higher standard of living for those in work. Without the oil revenues the Government could not have cut its borrowing in the face of mounting unemployment, now reckoned to be costing more than £15,000m in social security benefits and lost taxes, without an even bigger increase in the tax burden.

Whether this amounts to frittering away North Sea riches on financing the dole queues, as the Opposition charges, or the establishment of a sound economic base for sustained recovery, as the Government claims, will be revealed in Mrs Thatcher's second term. But Britain's oil opportunity, if it turns out to be wasted, will have come and gone forever.

Geoffrey Smith

The reality behind Thatcher's rhetoric

When historians look back upon the election of 1983, how important will it seem? Most elections matter simply for the choice as to who will govern the country over the next few years. This time the election's verdict is bound to have an effect, one way or the other, on the whole structure of British party politics. I suspect that this election may have a more lasting impact in this second respect than is now appreciated, and rather less in the first respect than is generally supposed.

I do not mean by this that it will really make little difference who was elected. Had Labour been given office there would have been some fundamental changes in national policy. A Labour government would have had to make at least some move towards taking Britain out of the EEC; it would have refused to allow cruise missiles to be deployed on British territory; it would have nationalized further large sections of industry; and it would have pursued an inflationary economic policy.

That Mrs Thatcher's second administration will not do any of these things is very important. But on present evidence it will not be such a radical government as many people expect. The Conservatives fought on a cautious message, and they managed to collect a few more commitments to caution as the campaign progressed.

They will transfer some more industries, or sections of industries, from the public to the private sector. They will continue the process of trade union reform. But they will not be able to cut public expenditure significantly as a deliberate act of policy - as distinct from a response to an unforeseen crisis - without exposing themselves to the charge of having misled the electorate.

Ministers conspicuously declined every opportunity to warn even in the most general terms that spending would have to be reduced in the lifetime of the next Parliament.

The impression of radicalism has been maintained through Mrs Thatcher's personality. What this suggests is that the Conservatives have won reelection with a wet programme in the hands of a dry Prime Minister. There is an old-fashioned ring to this: it sounds like the modern equivalent of Disraeli's idea of a "sound Conservative government" "Tory men and Whig measures".

It is not only Mrs Thatcher's programme that is cautious. So is Mrs Thatcher. She has radical instincts - but her actions are usually less daring than the ideas she is prepared to contemplate.

There are two further reasons why this seems likely to remain true in her second term of office. There are

instances where no hard, practical proposals have been worked out to give effect to her radical instincts, and nobody can legislate by instinct alone. That obstacle might be overcome if Mrs Thatcher were to organize the Government so as to give it a decidedly radical thrust. That would be more daring than it sounds. It would mean dropping from the Cabinet powerful figures who would soon become a focus of backbench dissidence. For a Prime Minister with a large overall majority, who must be forced by the laws of arithmetic to leave out of her Government a good many MPs of talent and ambition, that would be taking a big risk. It would be surprising if Mrs Thatcher did not preserve in her new Cabinet a balance of opinion.

If the election may not pave the way for dramatic policy changes, it has placed a large question mark against the familiar pattern of party politics in Britain. Labour have suffered a devastating setback. Though they have won many more seats than the Alliance, they have attracted a lower percentage of the total vote than in any general election since 1918.

The decline of their mass appeal indicates the severity of the warning that has been served on Labour: the voters will not accept a party that conducts its affairs, chooses its programme and selects its leader with more concern for its own members than the electorate at large. Because they will have more seats than the Alliance in the new Parliament, Labour still have the first option on the role of the serious opposition - as distinct from their unquestioned right to be the official opposition. But if they are to take up that option, they will have to show they are again capable of looking outwards.

If Labour fail, the Alliance could find themselves providing the serious opposition to the Government by the next election. The handicap of so few seats will make it harder both to make their presence felt in Parliament and to hold the Alliance together. But they have shown that they can win votes in large numbers at a general election as well as in by-elections.

This means the political atmosphere could be transformed if the Alliance started to win by-elections and run comfortably ahead of Labour in opinion polls. Their success could no longer be dismissed as a mid-term aberration. But whatever happens, present pattern of parliamentary opposition cannot continue indefinitely. Either Labour will have to reform, or the Alliance will come through.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SHE HAS BROKEN THE MOULD

The mould has been broken in Britain this week, though it may not have been broken in the way that the original Gang of Four intended. It was one of their chief complaints that Britain suffered from the swing of a political pendulum which meant that each government tended to dismantle the policies of its predecessor and predecessor. We now have the prospect of another five years of Conservative government, giving an unbroken stretch of nine years. In those circumstances, the complaint about a pendulum-induced impotence becomes irrelevant.

The magnitude of yesterday's victory by the Conservatives has closed the book on two generations of political argument. The mould which had to be broken was not in fact the two party system, which has actually been quite porous to change over the years. The mould was the post-war model of economic and social thinking. It was cast in concrete by the Attlee government, not unnaturally in the light of the circumstances of the time, but this meant that its foundations were never shaken by any serious political challenge until the coming of Mrs Thatcher's government.

The irony of today's agenda which confronts the government is that it shows that we are all social democrats now, provided that term can be allowed its general meaning and not be hijacked by particular politicians keen to distance themselves from the socialist ethic of their recent past. As Arthur Seldon explains in a recent I.E.A. pamphlet:

"The term 'social democracy' can be understood in several senses. For economists, interest lies in its expression of a desire to combine the strengths of four elements in evolving the good society: first, the decentralized market, with all it implies in local, voluntary or mutual co-operation in private

activity and enterprise; second, profit as the reward of entrepreneurship; third, pricing of the method of allocating resources between alternative uses; and, not least, fourth, the 'social justice' of common access to the means of civilized living."

The Government now has a chance to hasten forward with detailed policies to bring about a social market economy and a set of attitudes which are so concisely listed above. The size of yesterday's majority, however, will not make that task any easier, except in so far as it shows that the rather patchy efforts of the last four years have received a much firmer endorsement than either of the other two programmes set before the voters.

But the well-being generated by an electoral victory should not be used as the cover under which to press for relaxations which would only spoil what has been achieved and negate the chance of further improvement. In this context, calls for magnanimity in victory should be confined to a courteous lack of interest in the internal travails of the Labour Party, and a readiness to argue the merits of Alliance proposals. They should certainly not be allowed in as code words for qualified measures of re-inflation.

The government's primary function will remain the conquest of inflation. With a further reduction a period of price stability would provide much more fruitful conditions for reliable economic expansion than any amount of ministerial spending. Beyond that the government should waste no time in dismantling those restrictions on economic activity in the field of taxation, employment policies, small businesses, wages councils, housing mobility and the hard crust of public monopoly, all of which inhibit growth and enterprise.

The welfare argument can

now be tackled on its merits, rather than in terms of hysterical charge and countercharge about its very existence. The goals of welfare are not in dispute: we all want access to it. The argument is about means. If the welfare state is inefficient - and it most certainly is - any government should explore how the market system can be brought in to make it more efficient for the same results.

The other major change which may now occur, and which the Government should exploit, is the way in which the public tackles the question of unemployment. Surely this election victory has shown that the tired attempts to invest the phenomenon of unemployment with some statistical morality have not taken in the electors, since more than one third of those affected by unemployment apparently voted for the Conservatives.

Nevertheless, statistical unemployment is here to stay. It is necessary, therefore, to discover a different language in which to explore the profound changes which will effect the whole pattern of work in society in the 1980s and 1990s. That has been a ministerial shortcoming - from the Prime Minister downwards - all apprehensive about admitting that the long term economic projections contain no obvious sign of a return to an employment level below what used to be wrongly regarded as "politically unacceptable". As inflation has risen, that political plimsoll line has risen with it.

There is still more than a five year agenda here, and the next five will be no less hard than the last four. So there is no time to relax from the overriding task to roll back the state. Mrs Thatcher has been Prime Minister long enough now to know that if you do not first and always get the better of the bureaucracy, it will get the better of you.

DISPROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The paramount requirement of any electoral system is validation of the exercise of political power. Power (these days) comes (in theory) from the people. The mechanism of its transmission from its source to its point of discharge in the governing apparatus is the mechanism of election. Unless that mechanism is widely acknowledged to be free from corruption and abuse, to be suitably frequent, and to have recognizable correspondence between voting preferences recorded in the ballot and the party complexion of the body elected, validation will be uncertain. And without unquestionable validity or legitimization a political system is less able to resolve conflict and adjust competing claims by constitutional means, less able to sustain government by consent, especially when the going gets rough.

Proportionality does not have to be exact. Few look for that. But the distortion created by the process of translating votes to seats, or by the gap between giving and receiving political power, must not be so glaring as to undermine the truth of the system.

This time the British system of first-past-the-post election to single-member constituencies is more than ever out of kilter. The Government, which is now backed by the largest parliamentary majority of any since the war received the smallest pro-

portion of the popular vote of any since the war, barring the two elections in 1974. The Liberal/SDP Alliance, which is bidding to become the main vehicle of progressive politics, received nearly 8,000,000 votes, more than a quarter of all votes cast and was rewarded with one twenty-eighth of the seats in the House of Commons. Labour with less than a million more votes than the Alliance got nine times as many seats; the Conservatives with one and a half times as many votes got seventeen times as many seats.

The Conservatives scored against the Alliance by reason of the favour the system bestows upon the largest party when confronted by nearly equally divided opposition. Labour scored by reason of the favour bestowed on a party whose support is more concentrated than dispersed: the Ulster Unionists are another such beneficiary. But these biases in the system are from another point of view part of its strength. They contribute to the tendency towards decisive results and therefore coherent governments, and to the territorial basis of representation that gives the system solidity.

Proportionality indeed is not the only criterion of a satisfactory electoral system. Clarity is another, and there the present system scores. Arrangements that counter the tendency for party selection rather than popu-

lar choice to determine who fills the seats are also preferable. The single transferable vote would be an improvement in that respect; a full or partial list system of proportional representation would make the matter worse. The tendency to promote stable government and prevent the fragmentation of parties is another important criterion; though it is fair to say that neither the comparative study of other systems in other milieux nor conjecture about the consequences of their adoption here clinches the order of merit.

One comes back to the overriding requirement that the system be broadly accepted as reasonable and acknowledged to be legitimate. To be familiar, proven and widely understood is an advantage but not a guarantee. The deformity this time is pronounced. It is made more tolerable by the fact that the worst of the discrepancy is on the opposition, not the government, side of the ledger, and oppositions are of less importance to most people than governments. Also the deformity may be temporary - during a transition, or an abortive challenge, within one of the major partners of the two-party system. But ministers should not be blinded by the benefits conferred on their own party to the possibility of dissatisfaction rising to a level at which it touches the validating office of the electoral system.

PARTY WITHOUT A PRINCE

Labour have emerged from the election to face a crisis at least as great as any in their history. It is partly a crisis of leadership, partly of policies, but above all of attitude. The question is simply whether they as a party are prepared to come to terms with the electorate, or whether they are going to continue to demand that the electorate must come to terms with them. If they are not willing to take proper account of the wishes of the voters, then there will be no future for Labour as one of the two major parties.

The first task must be to replace Mr Foot with a leader whose appeal will not be confined to the party faithful. The effective choice seems likely to be limited to Mr Shore, Mr Hattersley and Mr Kinnoch. Mr Benn is unlikely to be back in the House of Commons in time to be eligible to stand, and Mr Healey suffers from the twin handicaps of having damaged his reputation in the campaign and of being too old at nearly 66 to begin a long stint in opposition.

Of the three principal contenders, Mr Kinnoch looks at the moment to stand the best chance of being elected and the least chance of fitting the bill. Mr Shore seems likely to suffer from

the party's urge to move on to a completely new generation: as he is now in his sixtieth year, his election would appear to be moving on no more than half a generation.

Mr Hattersley probably has rather less support than Mr Kinnoch among either the trade unions or the constituency parties - though it is difficult as yet to assess the effect that their respective campaign performances will have had. One would guess, though, that Mr Hattersley would have the edge in the new parliamentary party.

Mr Kinnoch has much charm and wit; but his weakness is that, like Mr Foot, he gives the impression of being too much a rhetorician in politics. He has no experience of office, which makes it more difficult for him both to exercise a practical judgment and to speak with authority. After years in opposition, it will be critical for Labour at the next election to convince the electorate that they would know how to run the country.

But these are early days. Rather than spending too much time upon assessing the odds, or even upon considering at this stage who would be the best choice, it would be wiser to concentrate upon the criteria by

which the candidates should be judged as they campaign for office. The essential test is whether they would be prepared to take the risks that the next Labour leader must face if he is to turn the party towards the electorate rather than inward upon itself.

This means discarding dogma and fighting extremism. The country will not be impressed by a party that remains wedded to unilateral nuclear disarmament - which became Labour's most severe policy liability during the election campaign - to withdrawal from the European Community, to extending public ownership on doctrinal grounds and to an extensive spending programme without proper regard to its cost.

It might seem self-evident in the light of the election results that these policies should be jettisoned. But to do so would provoke conflict within the party. Yet there is no way that conflict can be avoided if Labour are to make themselves acceptable once again to majority opinion in this country. Mr Foot was chosen to unite the party at all costs. That strategy has not worked, and the next leader will have to broaden his perspective if he is not to seek his own comfort at the cost of dooming the party.

Representing the will of all the people

From Mr Richard S. Rowntree

Sir, Two items in your election eve issue of *The Times* make one wonder whether George Orwell's predictions were set just a decade too early.

Industry, claiming to be acting in support of free enterprise, spend money presumably from this source on an advertisement devoted entirely to attacking the Alliance.

More importantly, your much respected columnist, Geoffrey Smith, in making the timely point that the Alliance must not allow its chagrin with the present electoral system to divert it from its primary aim of developing as an alternative credible government, predicts that there is no prospect of a Thatcher government with a substantial majority introducing electoral reform.

Have we really to conclude that the Prime Minister and private industry are united in preferring the prospect of the election in perhaps 1988 of a Marxist Labour government on a minority vote to the prospect of electoral reform? If so, there is sadly something little longer term in freedom in Britain.

Surely it is self-evident that in these difficult times, with a volatile electorate, there is no prospect of one party maintaining power indefinitely by the democratic process, even if this were desirable.

There is at least a considerable prospect of the next election producing a government pledged to carrying out irreversible changes in our structures on the mandate of a minority vote of perhaps not much greater than a third of those cast. If this should happen it would appear that the responsibility would lie firmly on the shoulders of the Prime Minister, supported by private industry.

Our hope must be that both are sufficiently realistic and far-sighted to ensure that such a catastrophe is avoided by the only certain means

possible - the introduction of an electoral system that ensures a Parliament fairly representing the will of all the people.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD S. ROWNTREE,
Kinghorpe,
Pickering,
North Yorkshire,
June 8.

From the Director of Aims of Industry
Sir, Scandinavian non-socialists will be wry if they read the letter from Lord Harlech and others (June 9) arguing (presumably) for proportional representation.

In Scandinavian countries it has produced socialist governments who implement socialism, or highly fragmented coalition governments consisting of farmers, conservatives and liberals. When they have achieved government they have been absolutely unable to turn back from socialism.

If we had had proportional representation in this country, I very much doubt if we would have had a Thatcher government attempting to undo the socialism and corporatism imposed since the war.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS,
Director, Aims of Industry,
40 Doughty Street, WC1,
June 9.

From Dr J. A. Butterworth
Sir, I wonder if there is a single reader who believes that *The Times* would be dismissing PR (proportional representation) so disdainfully if, as our present electoral system allows, Labour were about to obtain a workable majority for its current manifesto with the support of less than 40 per cent of the electorate.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. BUTTERWORTH,
18 College Lane, NW5,
June 7.

Islamic divorce law

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach

Sir, With reference to Mr Kishia's letter of June 3, 40 years ago in Iraq the judge who was adviser to the Supreme Court told me that a foreign and Christian woman married to a Moslem could not inherit from her husband's estate unless she had become a Moslem and, I understood, an Iraqi national: in the respect it was necessary for her to change her religion and nationality to obtain her legal rights.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. ROACH,
Trehoward,
Green Lane West,
Marazion,
Cornwall,
June 3.

From the President-Bishop and Bishop in Iran

Sir, I refer to the letter in your issue of June 3, in which the writer stated:

Discovering America

From Professor O. A. W. Dilke

Sir, The naming of America, of which two unorthodox theories are given in today's issue (Philip Howard, June 7) is in fact well enough documented. It was named after Amerigo Vesputi in the first place in the edition of *Principes de Cosmographie* (1507), in which a sentence of the Latin may be rendered: "Since that part of the world has been explored by Americus Vesputius, I do not see why it should not be called 'America', as if 'land (ge) of Americas', or 'Americia'."

This *Introduccio* has been shown to be connected with Martin Waldseemüller's cartography, and he is indeed the first to put the name America on a map, also of that year; but the wording of the text was probably due to his associate, the Alsatian humanist and poet Matthias Ringmann, as shown by Franz Laubenberger in *Erdkunde* for September, 1959.

Yours etc.
O. A. W. DILKE,
The University of Leeds,
School of Classics, Leeds,
June 7.

Waterloo wasteland

From the Reverend T. J. Russ

Sir, The real solution to the Waterloo wasteland (letter, June 7) is to terminate trains at Waterloo, not bring them across the river to Charing Cross. This would then release the whole of Hungerford Bridge to be used for pedestrians, and the South Bank could begin on the North Bank.

Moving pavements could transport us across the Thames to the South Bank arts centre in comfort, sheltered from the wind by a Perspex or glass cover. British Rail could then solve its financial problems by selling Charing Cross station!

Yours faithfully,
T. J. RUSS,
49 St Thomas' House,
East Arbour Street, E1.

Last resort

From the Chief Executive of North Devon District Council

Sir, I refer to a letter from the Reverend John Ticehurst (June 8) concerning an advertisement allegedly published by my council concerning a nuclear air-raid shelter. I would like to make it clear that North Devon District Council has no nuclear air-raid shelter and that there is no proposal to build one.

The advertisement was neither inserted nor authorised by my council.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. CLARE, Chief Executive,
North Devon District Council,
Civic Centre,
PO Box 21,
Barnstaple,
Devon.

Keeping a finger on the safety catch

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, John Barry (Spectrum, June 2) is right to see that what is happening in the Geneva negotiations is the codification of the relationship between "the signatories" (i.e. potential signatories). But another codification is also in progress: that between the United States and its Nato allies, particularly Britain.

Mr Thatcher has accepted on our behalf that only Mr Reagan (or whoever he may choose to delegate the job to) will physically control the cruise missiles if they have to be deployed here. She claims to have a "veto" within the decision-making process: but that is no substitute for a finger on the safety catch.

She was staunch about United States extra-territorial claims in matters of trade. But it is understood in Washington that she asked Mr Reagan for a dual-key arrangement, and that this was refused.

She had a duty to require it, and in accepting a refusal she shows herself content with a reduction in British sovereignty.

If United States weapons are deployed here under sole United States physical control, United States/United Kingdom relations will be codified in a form most of her Majesty's subjects strongly deplore.

Yours etc.
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
June 8.

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, As one who had some responsibility for the operation of Thor nuclear ballistic missiles deployed in Britain between 1958 and 1963, may I correct a wrong impression contained in Lord Kennet's letter (June 3).

Thor missiles, including their nuclear warheads, were entirely American, but were maintained, serviced and operated solely by Royal Air Force crews, not United States personnel, as an integral part of RAF Bomber Command and the V-bomber force, which was Britain's truly independent strategic nuclear deterrent force at that time.

To conform to United States law governing the custody of nuclear warheads, it was necessary to have United States Air Force officers

Fire in the air

From Captain Eric Pritchard

Sir, The in-flight fire that occurred to the Air Canada DC9 (report, June 4) is but another example of the rapidity with which fires spread in aircraft fuselages. There is nothing new in this; the problem of on-board fires and the rapidity with which they spread are well known to all the aviation safety organizations and other bodies outside the industry.

The European Parliament in November, 1981, published a working document which calls for the use of new materials to replace polyurethane foam, which is presently widely used, even though it is liable to rapidly give off toxic fumes and smoke in the event of fire.

During the discussions at the seventh World Airports Conference, recently concluded in London, it became apparent that aircraft currently under construction incorporate materials for cabin insulation, decoration and upholstery which are identical with those used in earlier aircraft.

Good Samaritans

From the Reverend Robert Pitt

Sir, Today I saw an old tramp fall over and badly grab his head. He fell in the path of the traffic on the Charing Cross Road. Not one motorist stopped and no fewer than six went to great trouble to drive around him. Some of us dragged him to the pavement with his head bleeding badly and took care of him while others went to fetch the police.

Two young police officers arrived and it is about their behaviour that I am writing.

The old man was filthy; they handled him with gentle care and concern. He told them his name - his first name - but they asked for his surname, which he gave. They then proceeded to comfort him - always calling him "Mr" and treating him with that respect of the young for the elderly which I thought was dead.

The man's wound would not stop bleeding and there was not a single clean handkerchief among us. One of the officers took off his tie and held it to the old man's head to staunch the flow of blood.

These two young men are a credit to the Metropolitan Police, to London and, indeed, to humankind.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT PITT,
Goddington House,
Court Road,
Orpington,
Kent,
June 3.

On a clear day

From Admiral Sir John Hamilton

Sir, The answer to Mr Douglas (June 3) is, "Yes, there is another place from which the sea both sides of Scotland can be seen."

On April 3, 1959, three young people and I were walking the tops of West Monar forest in Ross-shire. It was an exhilarating day for the hills, with snow on the tops and hailstorms driven across the sky by a strong westerly gale, leaving crystal-clear visibility between the storms.

We walked from Sgurr a' Chaoinn to Bidean an Eoin Deirg. From the latter top we could see the Moray Firth to the east and Loch Carron to the west.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAMILTON,
Chapel Barn,
Abbotsbury,
Weymouth,
Dorset,
June 4.

Saving parish records

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, Commander Knockner's suggestion (June 6) that parish registers should be copied by hand by enthusiastic parishioners seems out of date in these days of ubiquitous copying machines which would do the job quickly, at a very moderate expense, and, above all, infinitely more accurately than the most painstaking amateur.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL FARTHING,
61 Egerton Gardens, SW3.

Letters to the Editor

equipped with dual keys assigned to each Thor unit to ensure that nuclear armed missiles could not be activated without United States authority.

Prime Minister Macmillan did not insist on a dual key for Thor missiles; rather it was a necessity to ensure the custody of American nuclear warheads. In the event, dual-key control, so far as operational procedures were concerned, was not really necessary, since neither the British servicemen who operated the missiles nor United States personnel who had custody of the warheads could activate the missiles without authority from London and Washington.

Through Headquarters Bomber Command and Headquarters 7th Air Division based in the United Kingdom. The same joint decision-making procedure will be perfectly satisfactory for the operational control of cruise missiles deployed in Britain.

In my book, *Countdown - Britain's Strategic Nuclear Forces*, I describe in detail the acquisition, maintenance and operation of the Thor missile by RAF Bomber Command for nearly five years during which there were no problems either in control or operation of the missiles.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
The Lodge,
Farnham Vale,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham,
Surrey,
June 3.

From Air Commodore A. C. L. Mackie
Sir, Marshal of the RAF Sir William Dickson assures us (June 2) that we can rely on the Americans to honour the gentleman's agreement about the use of British bases for launching a nuclear war.

If Anglo-US consultation is thus to be relied upon as an element in our nuclear strategy, why do we bother with an independent deterrent whose sole surviving justification is that the Americans might leave us in the nuclear lurch?

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR MACKIE,
4 Warwick Drive, SW15.

It is well known that these materials produce dense smoke and toxic fumes when exposed to post-accident fire situations, impeding the evacuation of the aircraft and claiming many lives through exposure to irreparable atmospheres.

Improved materials are available, including "blocking layers" in seating units, which extend evacuation times by 50 per cent by preventing or deferring the involvement of polyurethane foam elements in cushions.

It should be recognized that 39 per cent of the casualties in a survivable aircraft accident are attributable to fire. This statistic will not be improved unless the aircraft industry and airline operating companies are compelled, by internationally-agreed airworthiness specifications, to adopt cabin materials with improved fire-exposure characteristics.

Yours faithfully,
E. PRITCHARD, Chairman,
Air Safety Group,
7 Martindale Close,
Guildford, Surrey,
June 6.

The European Parliament in November, 1981, published a working document which calls for the use of new materials to replace polyurethane foam, which is presently widely used, even though it is liable to rapidly give off toxic fumes and smoke in the event of fire.

During the discussions at the seventh World Airports Conference, recently concluded in London, it became apparent that aircraft currently under construction incorporate materials for cabin insulation, decoration and upholstery which are identical with those used in earlier aircraft.

Volcanoes and weather

From Miss Joyce Linfoot

Sir, Dr and Mrs Ward (June 3) would find much to interest them in an article published in the *Scientific American* in June, 1979, entitled "The year without a summer."

The article describes the summer of 1816, which in New England, Canada and the north-west of Europe was miserably cold. This unseasonable weather is attributed by the authors to the eruption of Mt Tambora, in Indonesia, which threw an immense amount of fine dust into the atmosphere, the height of the mountain being reduced by some 4,200 ft.

In New England there were frosts in June and July and again at the end of August. Maize crops failed over a wide area, and the price of wheat rose from \$1.30 to \$2.45 a bushel.

There were corresponding price rises in England and France, which have been generally attributed to the dislocation caused by the Napoleonic wars. It seems that at the time no one saw any connection with the eruption although 30 years earlier Benjamin Franklin had speculated on the meteorological effects of atmospheric dust.

Yours truly,
JOYCE LINFOOT,
Lucy Cavendish College, Cambridge.

Relevance of poetry

From Professor Peter Clemoes

Sir, Perish the thought that Anglo-Saxon poetry became a point of comparison in the Duke of Edinburgh's advocacy of a degree course in military science (report, June 3) because he regards it as a quaint eccentric among academic disciplines.

Dealing, as it does, with man's need to call on generosity of spirit, mental and physical courage, initiative, steadfastness, good sense and self-control in thought, word and deed, this poetry presents an impressive view of human integrity and of the individual's struggle to make it prevail in his relations with God, his environment, his fellow men and his own make-up, especially in testing times of war.

At the heart of English traditions of personal character, Anglo-Saxon poetry, I submit, is in essentials as relevant today as it has ever been.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CLEMOES,
Emmanuel College, Cambridge,
June 3.

SVEND PRI
on champion
Denmark



2,3
Travel: Fair fares, a new series; Bari and outward bound at adventure camps; Collecting old books and Eating out for Hurlingham

THE TIMES Saturday

4,5
Values: Outdoor games and Shopfront on garden lighting; Drink: Dom Pérignon; hedges In the Garden; Paperbacks of the month; Theatre; Galleries

7,8
Critics' choice of Music and Dance; Films: The Year of Living Dangerously; Bridge; Chess; Family Life and a guide to The Week Ahead

11-17 JUNE 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

After weeks of political gamesmanship, we look at more gentlemanly ways of knocking opponents out of court. In the third of a series on seasonal activities, Basil Boothroyd joins the smart set and two British internationals give a blow by blow account of the state and rules of croquet

Hoop La!



There is a class thing about owning a croquet-set. Croquet-set children grow up in gardens "laid to lawn", as the estate agents say. On fine summer evenings the lawn is laid to croquet, and the children, when the serious adult contestants have withdrawn, can play their private variations. Bowling for the dog. Long shots with golf strokes into the fish-pond. Or hoop-bashing. First to bash most hoops to lawn level with a mallet gets let off boxing the gear and stowing the box in the summerhouse. None of this would go down well with the serious adults, especially if parents. Even less so with tournament officials at Hurlingham, Cheltenham, Roehampton, and serious places like that. Both my wife and I were disadvantaged children in terms of croquet-set owning. We were not ashamed of this. Just aware. What with the war, and a succession of flats laid to lawn, we got a house with grass. "Must sell", said the local paper, soon after that. "Croquet set as new." My wife thought it was sad. Someone come down in the world. Croquet sets rank as heirlooms with those who own them, are

mentioned in wills, like the Royal Worcester, and grandpa's George II shaving stand. The advertiser, in the next village, had a small terrace house laid to vegetables, even in front, and suggested nothing of a man paring with family treasures to quieten the Inland Revenue. The box was in the hall. He asked £2. We were croquet-set owners. My wife still felt a pang. "Must sell." Sad. However, as the ad continued under For Sale and Wanted every week after that, she stopped grieving. The advertiser was in the Croquet-Set-As-New business. His "as new" was certainly a brave try. We didn't know much about croquet. I am told it has more laws than cricket. But we knew the hall, painted as new, were not supposed to be stuck together like a diagram of the atom. Unstuck, they proved to include an unusually light-weight blue, with patches of yellow and red. It went plink instead of thwack when struck, travelling huge distances. We thought it was probably a ballcock, but did not want to scratch any more paint off a check. The rest of the stuff seemed all right. Bit of fraying on the business end of the mallets. Cracked winning-post. Still, our lawn did not conform to Roehampton standards either. About half-size, failing of the rectangular, and with deceptive gradients. Fun, though. You could do tricks with a raised buttermilk root that would have made the Croquet Association's hair curl. Our mistake - well, not really, as things turned out, because we enjoyed it in the end - let us say we perhaps should not have boasted about being croqueters at the British Legion wine-and-chase. It was bad luck that we disclosed our newly boosted status to the Wells-Wellerbys, who took croquet very seriously. Took everything very seriously. She took the conservation of rare tropical fishes very seriously. He took irrigation in the Sudan. They both took their croquet-set, which had come down from one of their ancestors, who had either invented the game, or told the inventor how to play it. Once we had got them on it we could not get them off it. They had not themselves got a croquet lawn. "Oh, we have", my wife said. Mrs Wells-Wellerby looked shocked. Mr Wells-Wellerby explained that they, of course, had a croquet court. We must go and play, he said. We need not wear white flannels. Whether it was my sense of social inferiority that put the devil in my mouth, or the large gins I had myself put there to brace me for the wine-and-chase, I do not know. But something got into me. And came out: "No, no. You must come to us. But of course. Have a game on our-er-". "Wear anything", my wife said. They both wore those very big, I always think custom-made, straw hats, with the forehead and built-in crease, which prevented us from getting a clear look at their expressions when we took them through the house to show them the field of play. Later, when they pushed them back to exchange looks, we saw their faces were pretty straight. We had agreed beforehand to keep ours the same. It was a foursome, with swapped spouses. Wells-Wellerby's first look was after he had drawn the blue. He sighted carefully, rearranging his grip several times before the strike. Plink! The supposed ballcock rose in a low arc, like a dam-buster bomb, bounced twice and went through the front hedge into the road. His wife did a bit of a look on that, too. But nothing like the one when mine, sighting for hoop 4 on what should have been baulk line B if we had had one, curled well past it, caught the slope, came back down and turned back clean through it on deflection from a buttermilk root. They no doubt thought this was a fluke, but we had practised a bit, and ended up winning handsomely. I hit the post myself. It snapped off. But I will not give you a blow-by-blow. I must respect the feelings at Cheltenham, Hurlingham, Roehampton. What I do want to say is that breeding tells. There is a strong noblesse oblige about those born into the croquet set. It did not run to their asking us over to them to have their revenge, though. It was certainly our peak, with croquet. We moved not long afterwards. House with garden laid to patio. Our croquet-set went in the garage sale, and we did not see who bought it and left the 50p, as priced. Given two guesses, I would say not the Wells-Wellerbys. If that sounds negative, I would guess it went somewhere where it could be made as new pretty smartly. "Must sell."

● Croquet is 130 years old and thriving. Not since its Edwardian hey-day has the game enjoyed such popularity. Britain are the reigning world champions and this international supremacy is rooted in a flourishing network of more than 100 clubs and 80 tournaments. Support at the real grass roots is even more remarkable: it is estimated that 100,000 garden sets are sold every year. But twice, croquet has nearly died. Following the arrival of lawn tennis in 1883 it virtually disappeared until the formation of the Croquet Association in 1896 then after the last war when it became principally the preserve of the retired. This time it was rejuvenated by younger players from universities in the 1960s. The origins of the game are "pleasantly misty" according to a croquet historian. A form of croquet was certainly played in Ireland, arriving in England about 1850 where it was organized in the late 1860s. The first open championship was held at Evesham in 1867. Apart from the United States, where the game is played enthusiastically to nineteenth century British rules, the three principal croquet nations are Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Every four years since 1925 there has been a three-country series for the Mac Robertson shield, croquet's equivalent of the Ashes, which Britain won last year. In most versions of garden croquet, the four balls are played in sequence and it is a common tactic to send your opponent's ball to the furthest possible point on the lawn. These are rules and tactics from the early days of croquet. The modern game has developed a much greater tactical variety since the rules were changed in 1913 and again in 1922. It bears the closest resemblance to snooker. The "break" is most

THE GAME How support at the grass-roots has kept Britain at the top

important, allowing one player to score a number of hoop points without his opponent playing a single shot. Like snooker, the balancing of defensive play (making a break more difficult for the opponent) and attacking play (attempting to make or continue your own break) provides the essential tactical dilemma. In addition, croquet players need a delicate touch and a sense of timing. This year's men's championship begins on Monday at the Hurlingham Club in London and out of a field of 24 leading players, the winner is expected to come from Martin Murray, the current holder, Nigel Aspinall and Steve Mulliner. The author, who captained Britain in Australia last year, might also feature in next Saturday's final. The women's and mixed-doubles championships also begin next week and the favourite to win the women's title is Veronica Carlisle. The strongholds of croquet are in the South with strong clubs at Eastbourne (Compton), Parkstone and Budleigh and in the London area at Roehampton, Harrow and Woking. Colchester, Bristol and Bath also have thriving clubs, but it is in the Midlands and the North where the popularity of the game is increasing the fastest.

In the last few years, the Federation of Northern Clubs and the Federation of West Midlands Clubs have been founded. Edgbaston, Nottingham, Bowden (South Manchester) and Southport are the leading clubs in their areas. In Scotland there are seven registered clubs. Annual subscriptions at clubs vary but between £20 to £60 is usual, depending upon the facilities. Most clubs will initially lend players a mallet and provide some coaching. But most players will soon want their own mallet and these range in price from £30 to £60. For tournament play, whites are worn with flat-soled shoes. For those wishing to improve their enjoyment of garden croquet, here are two suggestions. First, play to the Association Croquet rules - though not necessarily on a full-size lawn - as they are more interesting. Second, find out what a four-ball break is and learn to play it. If you do this you will be unbeatable until your opponent also finds out. Then the fun really begins! David Openshaw

Further information about playing croquet and local clubs is available from: The Croquet Association, Hurlingham Club, Ranelagh Gardens, London SW8 (738 3148) Federation of Northern Croquet Clubs, the Secretary, 12 Collingwood Green, Little Sutton, South Wirral, L68 4HX Federation of West Midlands Croquet Clubs, the Secretary, 2 Broom Close, Stoney Hill, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 2NU Scottish Croquet Association, the Secretary, 17 Greydon, Sauchie, Clackmannanshire FK10 3ET

● Values: Garden croquet sets, page four; Eating out around Hurlingham, page 3.

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HOW TO PLAY

Right order is everything as you roquet and croquet to the winning post

● The croquet court Association Croquet is played on a lawn five units long by four units wide. In tournaments each unit is seven yards. The game can be played perfectly well on a smaller court by simply reducing the units as required. The game is played between two sides using four coloured balls; each side can consist of one or two players (singles or doubles). One side plays with the blue and black balls, the other with the red and yellow. At the start of a game the sides toss a coin to decide who plays first and who has which balls. In doubles each player must also choose which ball he or she will play with throughout the game. Play is made by striking the ball with a mallet.

The object of the game Each side tries to make both his balls go through all the hoops in the correct order and then hit the winning post ("peg") first.

The hoops There are six hoops on the court but in the full game a ball has to go through each hoop twice, once in each direction. It scores a point for running each hoop and for hitting the peg; a total of 13 points. Thus the winning side will score 26 points. The order of the hoops is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1-back, 2-back, 3-back, 4-back, penultimate, rover (see diagram). Clips coloured to match the balls are placed on the appropriate hoops to indicate which hoop each ball has to run next. The 14-point game hoops 1 to 6 and the peg is very popular.

The turn The sides take alternate turns. At the start of a turn either ball of a side may be played - the balls do not have to be played in sequence - and the ball that is played is then called the striker's ball. A turn consists initially of only one stroke but it can be extended by either

running the next hoop for the striker's ball (one extra stroke) or hitting any other ball with the striker's ball - called "making a roquet" (two extra strokes). After making a roquet, the striker's ball is picked up and placed in contact with the ball it hit - now called the croqueted ball. In the first extra stroke, the croquet stroke, the striker's ball is hit so that both balls move. You are not allowed to put a foot on either ball or to send either ball off the court (in each case your turn would end).

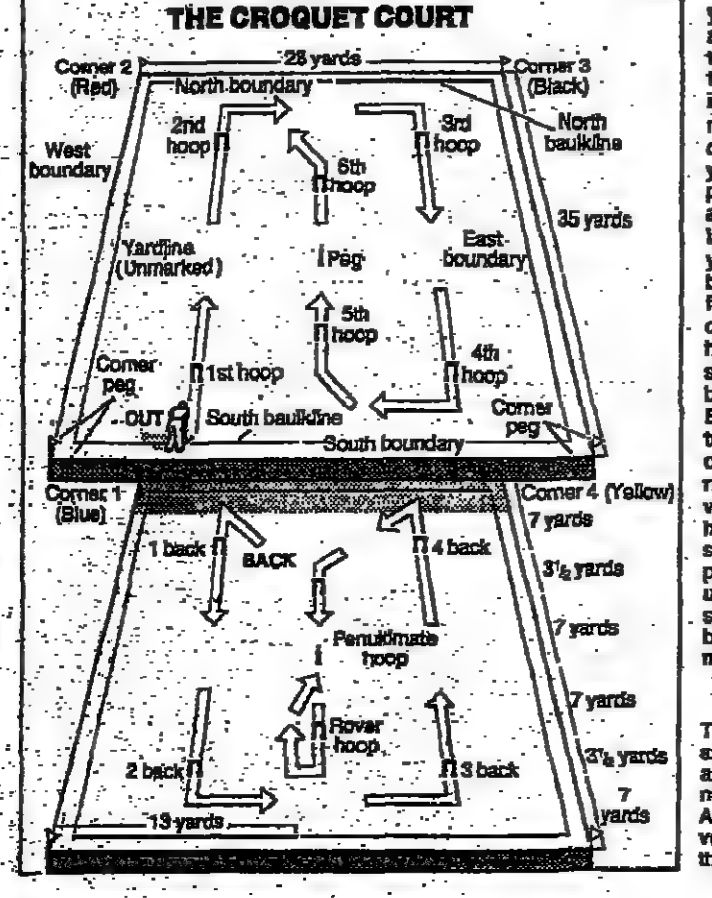
The second extra stroke is called the continuation stroke. This is an ordinary stroke which is normally used to make another roquet or to run the next hoop. You can roquet and croquet each of the other three balls on the court only once in a turn unless you run the next hoop. Then you get an extra stroke (see above) and the right to roquet and croquet the other balls again. General If a ball (other than the striker's ball) is sent off the court it must be

replaced on the yard-line (see diagram) opposite the spot where it went off. The yard-line is not normally marked out and the yard is measured with the help of the player's mallet. The baulk-lines are the portions of the yard-line from which the balls may be played into the game at the start and when a "let-shot" is awarded. If a player finds at the start of his turn that the other side has placed his ball in such a position that it has no clear shot at any other ball, he is said to be "wired" (snookered) and is entitled to a let-shot. He may then take his ball to either baulk line and play it from there.

The break Your intention should be to score several points in one turn - to make a break. Suppose you are playing blue which is for hoop 1. You might start by roqueting a ball (say, red), using the croquet stroke you have earned to send it somewhere useful (eg near hoop 2, the next hoop but one for blue) and blue within range of another ball (say, black, your partner ball). Then, in the continuation stroke, you can roquet black and earn another two strokes. You might use the croquet stroke to put black near the peg (a generally useful position in a break) and blue towards the remaining ball, yellow. In the continuation stroke you can roquet yellow, hopefully as near as possible to hoop 1, and earn yet another two strokes. In the croquet stroke that follows you would send yellow a little way beyond hoop 1 and blue right in front of the hoop. Then, in the continuation stroke, you can run hoop 1 with blue, earn one extra stroke and the right to use all the balls again. By roqueting yellow, croqueting it to hoop 3 (now the next hoop but one for blue) and travelling up to red (waiting conveniently at hoop 2) via black at the peg, you can run hoop 2 as well. Indeed, by this stoppings-stone sequence of placing the other three balls in useful positions with the croquet strokes, known as the four-ball break, it is quite possible to run as many hoops as you like in one turn.

Steve Mulliner

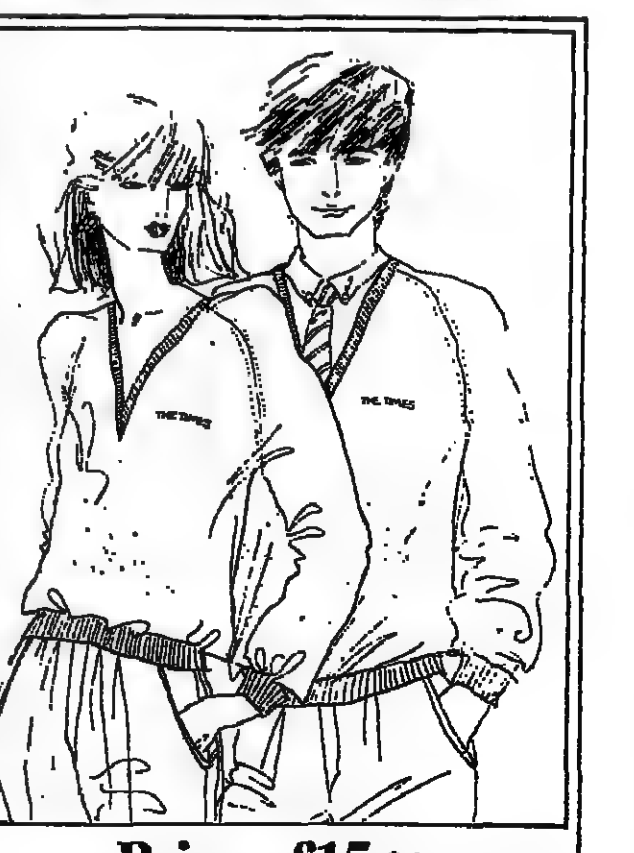
The author is a British international and an examining referee. He is assisting in the preparation of the new edition of the laws of Association Croquet. A simplified version of the laws is available from the Croquet Association, price 25p.



THE TIMES WOOL SWEATERS

These high-quality fine-knit V-neck sweaters have the unmistakable softness of pure wool and are stylishly designed to look good on both men and women. The V-neck is a classic practical style; and the easy-fit raglan shoulders and ribbed neck, cuffs and hem make these sweaters both smart and very comfortable. Team them with casual clothing for everyday leisure wear or with tailored skirts and trousers for more formal occasions. Scottish-made from 100% Merino wool, they can be hand-washed or dry-cleaned, returning to their silky softness every time.

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How to pare fares and cut through the confusion

This week we begin a new, monthly series of articles to take you effortlessly through the tricky world of travel and set you down, financially

speaking, as lightly as possible. Alex McWhirter, travel editor of *The Business Traveller*, flies you first out of the European air fares jungle

Sometimes expensive, European air fares can also be remarkably cheap. On most holiday routes out of the United Kingdom, for example, you can travel by air for less than the price of a second-class train ticket.

The big breakthrough in low-cost European air travel came a few years ago with the introduction of cut-price "seat-only" fares. The government allowed these "cheapsies" to be sold in conjunction with vouchers for minimal accommodation at the destination (which passengers are not expected to use).

Seat-only sales are now a booming sector of the travel scene and the charters are cutting into a market once dominated by the scheduled carriers. As people understand the market better the tendency has been to book late, and so prices have fallen further.

Airlines, whether charter or scheduled, cannot sell their special low price, seat-only fares direct to the public; they must be marketed through tour operators or specialized travel agents.

In theory any travel agent can sell you one of these cheapsies; in practice too many just do not understand the market. This means that the average traveller has to shop around for the best deals - the best place to start being in the classified columns of the national press or London's *Standard*.

There are essentially five types of seat-only deals.

Production fares

Leaving aside the pricey Euro-budget fare - mostly favoured by business travellers - these go under the names of Excursion, APEX, PEX and Superper.

Booking conditions vary from destination to destination. For some countries you must book one month ahead, others require 14 days, while some

have no advance booking. All fares have different minimum/maximum stay restrictions. Most are issued for return travel only and cancellation charges are steep. Increasingly, these fares, which are sold through airline ticket offices and high street travel agents, are becoming a poor buy compared to the seat-only specials.

Individuals, but not necessarily a family, could lose out buying one of these fares. Unlike the seat-only deals, many airline promotional fares have generous child discounts.

"Consolidation" fares

Specialist tour operators book blocks of seats on scheduled flights which they then sell to individuals at a considerable discount. This enables you to travel on the same flights more cheaply and with fewer restrictions than with a ticket an airline itself can sell you.

The two main operators are London-based Slade Travel and Falcon. Each markets seat-only deals to 100 or so destinations throughout Europe. There are several smaller operators also specializing in individual countries. Consolidation fares are for return travel only and they are valid for stays of anything from a weekend/six nights to a month.

Fifth Freedom

Certain routes - chiefly those from London to Zurich, Frankfurt and Rome - are served by long-haul airlines heading for destinations further afield. Many of these airlines have special rights inside Europe, a concession known as a "fifth freedom" traffic right. It's difficult for such airlines to get passengers to pay the full fares; so rather than having empty space on the first/last leg of their long flights, empty seats are sold off at heavily discounted prices.

Provided your travel plans fit in with their flight schedules, you can travel in wide-bodied comfort at charter prices. Such tickets are normally sold through bucket shops, although any travel agent worth his salt can also supply them.

Seat-only charter

Charter flights operate mostly to the sunspots of Europe and seats are retailed by tour operators either to individuals direct or through travel agents. Large operators like Thomson, Cosmos and Horizon all have subsidiaries selling off surplus charter seats. Companies like Pegasus market a proper seat-only "Skybus" programme with scheduled-style charter flights operating to cities in Italy, Spain, Germany and Austria.

The charter airline Air Europe went ahead and established its own travel company to sell its seats direct to the public on the high street.

Restrictions vary from airline to airline, route to route. Normally return tickets (except for the Pegasus programme) are valid for stays in multiples of one to four weeks. Charters do not operate as frequently as scheduled flights but they offer a wider choice of departure airports and serve more destinations.

Remember that most charter fares do not include airport taxes. You must allow an extra £10 when calculating the final price.

Knockdown seats

Nothing is quite as perishable as an airline seat. Once the plane door shuts that empty seat is worthless. But marketing these empty seats is an expert's job and hence it is handled by charter seat brokers. These specialist agents receive daily availability reports from the large tour operators and depending on supply and demand



these last-minute seats are sold off to the public at drastically reduced prices. The discount is often one third off the cheapest charter price and half off the lowest scheduled fare.

Bargains like these are more easily obtainable outside peak travel times. Last minute availability is widely advertised in the classified pages of the national press. If you are flexible this is an ideal way to travel cheaply.

Here is a guide to what you could pay to fly to four holiday areas at June rates.

Italy

Scheduled: Best buy are the consolidation fares with Alitalia which cost little more than charter fares. These are marketed by Pilgrim-Air and C.I.T. Typical return fares sold by Pilgrim-Air are: Milan £117, Turin £117, Venice £126, Pisa £124, Rome £127, Bologna £133, Naples £143. Weekend

surcharges apply. London-based Euro Ascan Travel offers "fifth freedom" discounts to Rome with flights by Japan Airlines costing £120 return, with Kenya Airways £125 and with Ethiopian also £125.

Charter: Main operators include Pegasus Skybus and Pilgrim-Air. Besides the main cities, charters also cover destinations such as Alghero, Brindisi, Cagliari, Catania, Lamezia, Palermo and Rimini. The Pegasus charters can be booked both on a one-way (under the guise of "Special Break") and return basis. You can stay away for any length of time between two and thirty-six days and "open-jaw" (fly to one destination, return from another) arrangements are allowed. A Special Break fare to Venice costs £74, a return fare £119. The same fares to Palermo are £89 and £149 respectively.

For travel in June, charter

seat broker Vivair is selling Alghero for £70 and Naples for £85 return. All Vivair prices include airport taxes.

Spain

Scheduled: British Airways' APEX and Iberia's "Money-saver" are the cheapest fares available but seats are limited and you must book well in advance. These fares are not sold in the summer peak - July to September. Sample prices: Barcelona £101, Palma £105, Valencia £108, Mahon £108 and Malaga £139.

The PEX and Budget rates with fewer restrictions are more expensive. Examples: Palma £130, Alicante £147, Malaga/Seville £164, Barcelona £165. Better value are the Slade and Falcon consolidation fares, especially if you travel mid-week. Sample Falcon prices: Alicante/Valencia £129, Seville £143, Malaga £141, Barcelona £118 and Palma £123.

Charter: Prices fluctuate depending on departure airport and flight schedules. There is a huge selection and you must shop around to get the best deal. Air Europe operates charters from nine United Kingdom airports. Sample return fares: Palma £86, Ibiza £91, Mahon £91, Gerona £79, Alicante £81 and Malaga £102.

Iberian Service sells flights to the cities. Sample fares: Barcelona £102, Madrid £105 and Malaga £125. All include taxes. As you might expect there are plenty of late booking deals. In June, Vivair quotes the following inclusive prices: Alicante £65, Barcelona £90, Palma £80 to £104 (huge range), Gerona £85 and Ibiza £95.

Greece

Scheduled: British Airways' late booking fare of £85 one-way, £107 return, is cheapest. Normal PEX fares are £195 return. Falcon charges £192 for Athens

while Slade's prices range from £178 to £210. Except for Corfu there are no direct scheduled flights to the islands so you have to travel via Athens with a consequent increase in fare. Typical Slade/Falcon fares to Heraklion and Rhodes are around the £210 mark while Corfu costs £189.

Charters: As with Spain this is another shop-around market and charters are the most convenient way of reaching the islands. Typical Air Europe fares are: Athens £128, Kos £156, Corfu £125, Heraklion £135 and Rhodes £146.

Besides the main destinations, Olympic Holidays' "Flight Savers" cover lesser-known ones too. Examples: Chania £129, Kos £129, Mykonos £132, Kefalonia £127, Zante £129, Skiathos £139 and Kavala £127. Typical Vivair last-minute bargains in June were Corfu £108, Heraklion £128 and Athens £109.

South of France

Scheduled: British Airways and Air France fly to most destinations. Dan Air serves Montpellier, Toulouse and Perpignan. Once again the consolidation fares offered by Slade and Falcon undercut the cheapest airline prices. Sample Falcon prices: Bordeaux £102, Marseilles £123, Nice £117 to £129, Perpignan £129 and Toulouse £107 to £117.

Charter: France restricts charter flights and those few that are allowed mostly operate to Nice. Sample prices: Air Europe £97 and Falcon £99. With so few flights, getting a seat can be a problem.

With all these discounts available why should anyone choose to pay full fare? The main reason is flexibility. Full fare tickets allow you to change flights and dates without penalty. You can also make stops en route for no extra cost. But these privileges are expensive. The full unrestricted fare to Athens will set you back £560 - almost five times the cost of a charter flight.

Agents: Slade Travel, 202 0111; Falcon Travel, 221 6238/0088; Vivair, 538 5466; Air Europe, 730 8846 or 061228 0277; Italy: Pilgrim Air, 637 5311; C.I.T., 686 5533; Pegasus Skybus, 370 6851; Euro-Ascan Travel, 499 8615; Spain: Iberian Service, 278 3039; Greece: Olympic Holidays, 229 2411.

The thrills of a holiday without Mum and Dad

Ronald Faux's schoolgirl daughters revel in the exciting outdoor activities of adventure camps

We had no wish to be rid of the children but we had reached one of those subtle partings of the ways. After years of family holidays the time had arrived when our two daughters had developed their own ideas of what constituted an excellent holiday and those views did not coincide with ours. No hard feelings, but perhaps a short separation might concentrate a few minds on real values.

The girls are aged 13 and 11, both of them independent spirited characters well used to sailing, hill walking and holidays in the outdoors. They went separately to centres run by Peter Gordon Lawrence's organization, PGL, which is the best known for holidays for adventurous youngsters. Sarah, aged 13, had already been on two riding holidays with friends but this was the first time away from home with complete strangers.

Tan Troed, the PGL centre in the Brecon Beacons, which runs an excellent course on "mountain activities" with the emphasis on rock climbing and hill walking, was fully booked so an overspill course based at Monmouth Girls' High School was arranged.

This involved a 40-minute drive each morning across the



Land ho: Dinghy sailing at Boreatton Park, Shrewsbury

Welsh border to the Pegasus Riding Centre where Sarah took charge of a blue roan called Misty. It was fine countryside for pony trekking through forests and along country lanes with the occasional instruction had charge of 20 children aged 12 to 15 and comparing the

group leaders are called, take charge of up to 20 children and keep them occupied, entertained, active and out of mischief. "It wasn't just pony riding. There were lots of other things including tennis, swimming, canoeing and all kinds of games. There was a 'slave market' where we bid for our 'groupies' with Mars Bars. One had to sing a silly song with a traffic beacon on his head. Another went into the swimming pool after hopping about in mud, and another got covered in shaving foam. It was good fun," Sarah noted in her diary.

Catherine, who is naturally most active, spent the same week at PGL's main centre at Boreatton Park near Shrewsbury and enjoyed the holiday without reservation. It was billed as a multi-activity adventure holiday and involved the children in a whirl of activities including sailing, archery, abseiling down cliffs, shooting, grass-skating, fishing and an assault course complete with death slide.

"There were cat-walks across alligator swamps, lots of falling into muddy streams and crawling down sticky pipes, that sort of thing," Catherine recalled with relish.

PGL staff lay great emphasis on safety and there is a high visitor-teacher ratio in all the activities. Catherine enjoyed being left to get on with it once she had been shown how to sail a small dinghy across the lake or roll downhill on grass skis. She

had already been taught to abseil down a cliff face and so could amaze the others in her group with a nerveless plunge over the edge.

"Only two children actually went home during the holiday - they were boys. There was no television and everyone was too tired at night to do anything but sleep. The teachers were good. Each had his own reputation but they knew what children liked doing and helped them do it." Simple, really, and that is the PGL formula for success.

Peter Gordon Lawrence founded PGL 26 years ago. It has grown into one of the main organizations in Europe providing holidays for young people aged six to eighteen years. The holidays are designed to entertain, instruct and challenge youngsters and the "groupies" are chosen for their abilities and experience in dealing with young people. With a staff-visitor

ratio of up to one to four, instruction is thorough and no previous experience is necessary. One week holidays cost between £89 and £124 according to season and escorted travel is available from a number of cities. Further information is available from PGL Young Adventure, Station Street, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 7AH (0899 54211).

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VALUES

Continuing our series on the great outdoors, Liz Hodgkinson selects the best small-scale sports

Sets of games to match the small garden

On the lazy, hazy days of summer (assuming we get any), you can either go to sleep in the garden, or you can do something slightly more energetic and play a garden game.

The small-scale Sunday afternoon sports, such as badminton, swingball and croquet, are now making something of a comeback, along with the increased general interest in all kinds of physical activity. And manufacturers are at last realizing that not everybody has a three-acre lawn, and are now producing small-scale versions of additional garden games.

Some of the newer games on the market are specially designed to be played on suburban sized patches of grass. Most are suitable for playing in the garden come in either toy or professional versions; before buying, consider which one will be right for you.

If you simply want something to use the whole family, including great-aunt Kathleen, choose a cheap, low-quality version. But if you intend to take the game at all seriously, it may be better to go for the more solid, pricier version that will last several years.

I once bought a garden badminton set, with posts made out of beech wood, for under £3. It gave us all a lot of fun for a few weeks, then collapsed. But by that time, so had the craze. If you are not sure whether your family will like the game, try the cheap style first, to test its popularity. There is nothing worse than having a £300 unused croquet set mouldering away in the garage.

Also, bear in mind your attitude towards your garden. Do you have superbly co-ordinated flower beds you would hate to see flattened, or do you regard the garden as a general knockabout place? If the former, choose a game that can be played within an extremely well-defined space.

In recent years, several firms have turned their attention towards producing a variety of lawn tennis that can actually be played on a lawn. They vary from Soft Tennis, consisting of a big yellow ball and two black plastic rackets, for 99p, to a Slazenger LTA-approved Short Tennis set at £19.95 for the two-player version.

Short Tennis is not really a toy; it is designed for those who feel fairly seriously about tennis — even after Sunday lunch. There are special balls and rackets, a net and posts. The four-player set costs £26.95, and there is even a "championship" quality super-set, for £56.50, from Lillywhites and all major sports stores.

Badminton is an ideal garden game for still, sunny days, and is also a good way to wind down in the evenings after work. Selfridges have a knockabout set for £5.99. You get four rackets, a net and shuttlecocks. It is not a high quality set, but would serve for a season or two, if you suspect its popularity would be short-lived. Lillywhites' garden sets cost from £16.95 to £48.50.

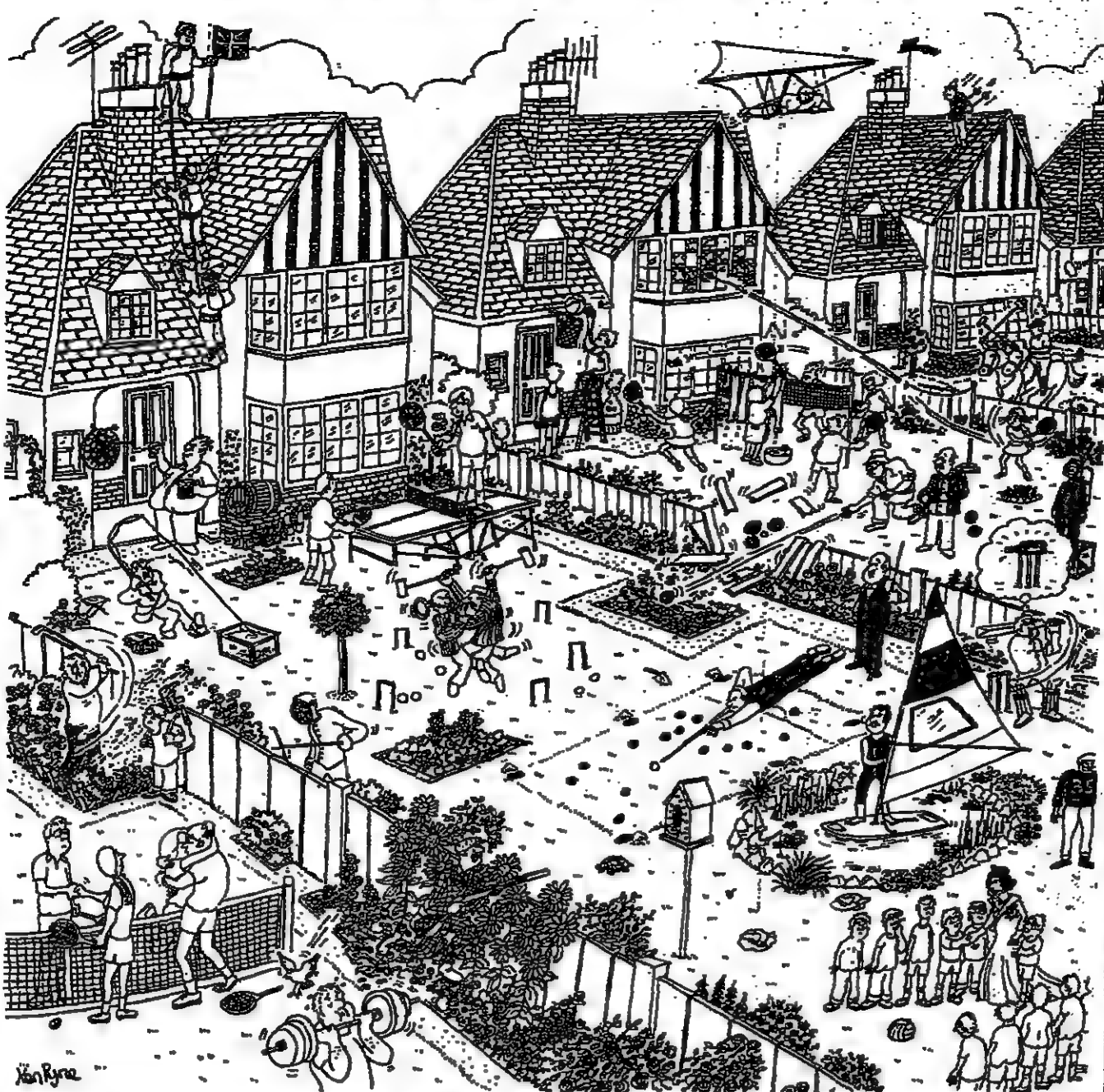
Anyone for Gyro Tennis?

Tennis trainers are also fun and can be played with equal enjoyment by the enthusiast and those who merely want to get some energy out of their system. They are simply a heavy-based stand with a ball on elastic at the top. You swipe at the ball with an ordinary racket. They cost about £4.50, from most department and sports stores.

Swingball is a great family favourite, definitely at the "toy" end of garden games. Selfridges' sets cost £16.98 and will give years of summer fun. This game can be played in wind and rain, as it is fairly energetic. But beware: swingball can be ferociously competitive, and bring out hidden aggression.

Gyro Tennis is similar to swingball, and is suitable for garden or beach. By M. I. Sports and Games, it costs £9.95. From most large sports stores. Boules, an import from France, is fast becoming a popular garden game. This continental version of bowls is now widely available in a great variety of sizes and prices. Selfridges sell a superb set for £25, and Lillywhites have sets of three, four or eight boules for £12.95 to £32.50. At the cheaper end of the market, Petworth House have serviceable sets for £9.95 to £17.95.

Croquet has, for a century or more, been the garden game of country houses. A version of



croquet can now be played in any size garden that measures 20ft by 30ft, at least. Manufacturers are at last rumbling the potential of this sport which has seen reduce strong men to tears and tantrums!

Better fun on bumpy grass

You need to be level-headed and a good loser to enjoy this game, even if you play with a toy version. One of the cheapest sets on the market, good for an initial try-out, is a junior set for £9.95 from Petworth House. Golden Days, of Frinton-on-Sea, also have croquet sets at this price (Frinton 3636).

Petworth House have a cheap adult set at £29.95, and de-luxe enthusiast's set for £59.95 (their

most popular version, they say, as well as a full championship set at £179.95).

Both Selfridges and Lillywhites do a boxed croquet set full size £129, and Lillywhites have a range of sets going up to £330. Special small-garden sets, on wheel-axle stands, are available for £69.95 to £99.95. Experts say you do not need a perfectly flat lawn to play croquet successfully; on the contrary, it can be more fun on bumpy grass.

The manufacture of all-weather tables has now brought table tennis into the open, but you do need a completely gust-free day to play successfully, as even the gentlest breeze will affect the ping-pong ball.

Petworth House do an 8ft x 9ft outdoor table for £49.95,

nets and balls £4.95 extra. Their specialist full-size outdoor tables are £199.95, and a collapsible version that can be stored in the garage costs £139.95. New Olympic Games in south London also have outdoor tables, from £49.

Golf can now be brought into the garden with two practising devices that can be used just for fun or to help improve your swing and accuracy. The Smashback, at £4.95, consists of a stake that you drive into the ground, and a golf ball on a string. You tee up, then strike the ball with a putter. The ball, attached to the string, cannot get lost.

The Dyna Drive, at £39.50, was introduced last year. This consists of a large metal plate containing a measuring scale.

Again a golf ball is attached to string and as the ball is struck the scale is pulled along. The device can be adjusted for different types of club, and it enables you to measure your shot with complete accuracy. The Dyna Drive can be used within a 6ft radius and is an aid to both the budding golfer and the short handicap player.

Petworth House do mail order only; catalogue from Petworth House, Cottesloe Road, Godalming, Surrey (04868 28488). Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus, London SW1 (930 3181); catalogue in preparation, but no mail order as, they insist, "You need to try out sports equipment". Selfridges, Oxford Street, London W1 (829 1234). New Olympic Games, 7 Lavender Hill, London SW11 (228 4007).

SHOPFRONT

From candle-glow spilling gently through terracotta "windows" to torchlight blazing magnificently from giant, wrought-iron roasting forks, lighting up a summer night can be magical and romantic. No longer do you have to rely on the ubiquitous, bulked light, the ubiquitous coach lantern or reproduction street lamp — practical and effective though they might be. Light fittings for the garden now come in all sorts of shapes, sizes and colours. The principal problem for consumers is choosing the appropriate source of power. Electricity is ideal for a permanent installation, though it is expensive and candles are cheaper, easily accessible and have stood the test of time; and if propane or butane gas are good enough for the caravan and tent, then why not the garden as well? Whatever fuel you choose, do take care.

Finally, what do you think of an exotic, tropical garden emblazoned on a boring, blank wall? Light Fantastic (836 6423), a gallery and shop at 48 South Road, The Market, in London's Covent Garden, are experts at using laser beams to create three-dimensional holograms. If this is too expensive, then float some tiny balloons in a shallow saucer of oil and gently light the petals. The effect is unbelievably beautiful.

Brassy elegance

■ Ideal for candle-lit suppers outdoors is this small, slender holder in glass and brass. One side is hinged to allow access to the candle and its height (8 1/2 in) makes it wind-proof; cost, £6.80. The General Trading Company, 144 Sloane Street, London SW1.

Bristol fashion

■ Sugg Lighting's masthead, navigational and engine-room lamps are identical to those still in use aboard ships. Sugg fittings have another advantage: they can be supplied for use with either gas, oil or electricity. Their anchor lamp costs about £38. List of stockists from Sugg Lighting, Napier Way, Crawley, West Sussex.

Moving target

■ The choice of an electrical fitting does not necessarily restrict you to lighting an area close to your power point. Habitat now sell a "spike-spot" which, provided you have ample cable, can be moved around the garden and driven into the lawn wherever you need illumination; it costs £7.85. There is also a wall-spot version (£6.95). Habitat, 156 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, and branches.

Cornish cream

■ David Pask is a traditional Cornish blacksmith. This is one of his vibrant pole designs in iron; 5ft 6in high it has holders for four candles and the tines are plunged into the ground; £18 plus postage. Details from: David Pask, Gweek Quay, Helston.

Jack-o-Lanterns

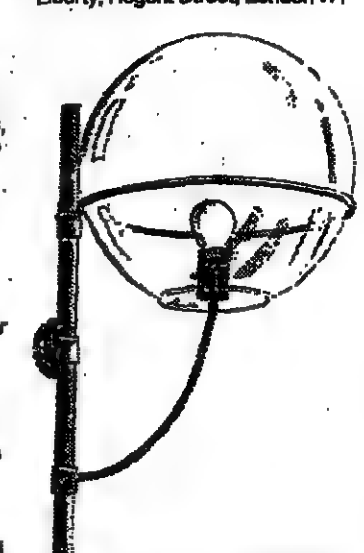
■ Reproduction coach, ship and street lanterns never cease to lose their appeal. Christopher Wray



carry an extensive range. They are fine quality and show authentic detail. The large, copper Victorian street lantern costs £152. Christopher Wray Lighting Emporium, 600 King's Road, London SW6.

Glorious globe

■ Some lights are show-pieces in themselves like the magnificent Oluse range for Liberty. This is Lyndon 160 by Italian designer Vico Magistretti. Black-lacquered metal parts with globe in hand-blown Murano glass, violet or transparent. Such superb modern design comes at a price — £213. Liberty, Regent Street, London W1



Cornish cream

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Joan Catesby

IN THE GARDEN

Why a hedge should be wedge-shaped

The hedge is as much a part of the English garden as its lawn. But there is no such thing as a trouble-free hedge; the newly planted hedge will need attention the first year after planting. It is not a year thanks to the very wet spring; however, in normal years this will be essential. A new hedge is usually best cut back to induce the plant to break from the base to give the hedge a sound branch structure.

All hedges need trimming or clipping in some way; how and when depends upon the variety of plant used. There is no rule of thumb method and each hedge should be treated on its merits. Most of the coniferous hedges will perform better if they are clipped with secateurs; however, the new is a coniferous hedge which does very well indeed trimmed by hedge shears.

Dense, thick hedges such as privet need to be well trimmed. The top and sides must be straight or the whole effect is lost. Remember hedges should

be slightly wider at the bottom than they are at the top; if trained in this way the hedge gets its share of light right to the base of the plant.

Ideally when trimming the kind of hedge where shape and not flower is the requirement it is a good idea to erect a guide to work to. A line formed by a piece of string at the desired height ensures a straight, even top. On established hedges the cutting can be done, carefully, by shears or mechanical cutters.

Most of the small leaved plants will tolerate being clipped close in this way. The first cut is necessary now and it is best to take as little off at each clipping as possible.

Flowering hedges are usually trimmed after they have flowered and these do not require the close clipped treatment. Some hedges can be trimmed with secateurs and some will accept shears or mechanical cutters, once they have finished flowering. *Berberis x stenophylla* is one such plant; it is in good condition now and a little early to cut. Do not cut into old wood but cut away only the shoots which carried the flowers.

Escallonia are also good flowering hedges and again they should be cut after flowering in about mid-July.

Other good flowering plants are rhododendrons, hydrangeas, choysia, forsythia, oleaster, pittosporum, berberis in many forms, camellias, roses in a variety of ways and even fuchsias. Traditional favourites include privet, hawthorn, beech, hornbeam and holly.

Ashley Stephenson



Garden to visit

Close to London on the way to Wisley Gardens is the recently restored Claremont Landscape Garden, a National Trust property, pictured above. There is no exit from the A3 bypass approach via Esher on the A307. This garden was worked on by Vanbrugh, Bridgman and Kent and is reputed

to be the earliest surviving English landscape garden. The restoration has been carefully done and there is much to admire, the water feature being a particular joy. There are views, vistas, avenues, many evergreens, a large Cedar of Lebanon, specimens of the giant redwood and of cryptomeria. Claremont is open from 8am to 7pm every day; admission 50p.

Crown of thorns

Euphorbia milii, also known as *Euphorbia splendens* and commonly called The Crown of Thorns, is reputed to be the plant which was placed around the head of Christ.

An unusual plant, not easy to grow well, it will flower over much of the year but is usually best in winter. It does well in a pot (although it can be a large shrub) where it does not often grow above 2ft tall.

It is spiny, a semi-succulent, and if left will probably sprawl over the pot; to turn it into a good house plant the habit has to be controlled. The growths can be trained to grow stiffly upwards where the small flowers are shown to their best advantage. Flowers can be red or pale yellow, but are small and insignificant and it is the twin red or yellow bracts below the flower which supply the colour.

Good light is a must; this is one plant which during the main season will tolerate sun through the window. I prefer to place it in a

good light but without the full heat of the sun. Compost should be an open, well-drained medium. Although *Euphorbia milii* does grow in a soil-based compost I find it better in a soil-based one. Once potted, plants should be allowed to grow until they demand attention; they do not like root disturbance. Young plants should be allowed to become pot-bound and older plants should not be re-potted unless they begin to display signs of distress. Watering should be done only when the plant really needs it. Give it a thorough soaking, allowing the surplus water to drain away quickly. Do not water again until the soil is quite dry. Watering must not be overdone. Stem cuttings taken about now will root readily into a sandy compost. As the plant is a succulent, the cuttings can be laid out on a bench and allowed to dry before inserting. A callus will form over the cut and the shoot which would be causing rot, rooting is easier once this callus has formed.

Shading plants

No matter how bad the weather may be in any particular year, there will be times when plants under glass will need some protection from the sun. Glass magnifies the sun's rays and damage occurs easily. Because of the unpredictable weather, I do not like to coat the greenhouse glass with a shading material. In sunny weather it is ideal but when the days are dull and the sky overcast the material reduces too much the amount of

light getting through to the plants, and their growth is affected. The better way to shade is to hang material, horizontally or vertically, inside the greenhouse. Ideally it can be hung like curtains so it can be drawn when the sun is hot. The material should be of an open texture to allow air circulation. White or cream is usually chosen but some green materials are better. Dark colours are not really suitable, nor are polythene sheets as they do not allow the free passage of air.

DRINK

Monk who makes millionaires merry

Dom Pérignon is the world's most famous fizz, a deluxe champagne cuvée from Moët & Chandon, that is invariably the most expensive bottle on the wine list and the sort of smart tipples that millionaires insist on drinking. Americans call it DP, which seems a little irreverent, but as they drink more of this liquid status symbol, than anyone else, perhaps they are entitled to.

No one is quite certain whether Dom Pierre Pérignon, the cellar-master at the Abbey of Hautvillers from 1668 or 1715, did invent champagne or whether he really said: "I am drinking stars" after the first sip of his wine. But what does seem likely is that this blind Benedictine monk was the first person to use thick glass bottles and to keep the effervescent wine relatively safe within by the use of a cork stopper and string, rather than the rough rag bung that had been used previously.

Dom Pérignon is also credited as being the first person to make a cuvée, or blend of wines, just as they do today in champagne, by mixing together not just the wines from white and black grapes but also wines from different champagne areas to create a truly harmonious blend. In practice, this is a highly-skilled operation as I discovered on a recent visit to Hautvillers. I was faced with six different Dom Pérignon base wines, from which I attempted to make, by using the correct proportions, la vraie Cuvée Dom Pérignon.

Although Moët & Chandon



was founded in 1743, it was not until after the French Revolution that the company acquired the Abbey of Hautvillers and not until 1921, that the first Dom Pérignon cuvée was introduced, simply for friends of the family. Admittedly, the Dom Pérignon cuvée has changed slightly over the years and nowadays it is made from a blend of about 60 per cent Pinot Noir to 40 per cent Chardonnay; 20 years ago this champagne was predominantly a Chardonnay wine. Moët only use the grapes from 50 hectares of their own vineyards to make Dom P and from an average of 40-year-old vines at that. Moët's expert oenologist Edmond Maudière modestly explains away Dom Pérignon's finessse by stating "We pick the best grapes from the best vineyards and we make the best selection... it's no secret".

On average, this elegant cuvée is made five times every decade. The world, especially America, simply can't get enough of the stuff, so Dom Pérignon frequently goes on allocation, which must upset those American millionaires who end, Maudière always puts together the Dom Pérignon cuvée after he has made all the other Moët blends whether it be for the non-vintage Moët & Chandon Dry Imperial, or for Ruinart or Mercier (both of these houses now belong to the Moët group).

Every time a Pérignon vintage may be in the offing he looks for a "rich, full complex wine, with different aromas, a perfect balance and a long, lingering aftertaste". Although he usually has about 25 different cuvées at his disposal, of which he generally selects around six to ten to go into the final blend, it comes as no surprise to learn that M. Maudière says "Dom Pérignon is not an easy wine, it's a challenge".

Since 1972 he has had another challenge, that of making a *méthode champenoise* wine, in California's Napa Valley — Domaine Chandon's Napa Valley Brut whose crisp, lively, refreshing style goes down well on the West Coast and is now available over here (Adams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk £12.88; La Vigneronne, 105 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 £13.50).

I suspect that the instantly recognizable dark green eighteenth-century-style Dom Périg-

non bottles complete with slender neck and discreet label, will always carry more cachet. So join the well-beeled league with a sybaritic bottle or two of Dom Pérignon's full, golden and fruity '76 vintage (Hartnoll, London SW7 £27.50; Fields, 55 Sloane Avenue, London SW3, £25.80; and Peter Dominic Branches £24.09 (or the pale and pretty pinky-orange of the '71 rosé (Harrods, £41.50, Fields, £39).

Jane MacQuitty



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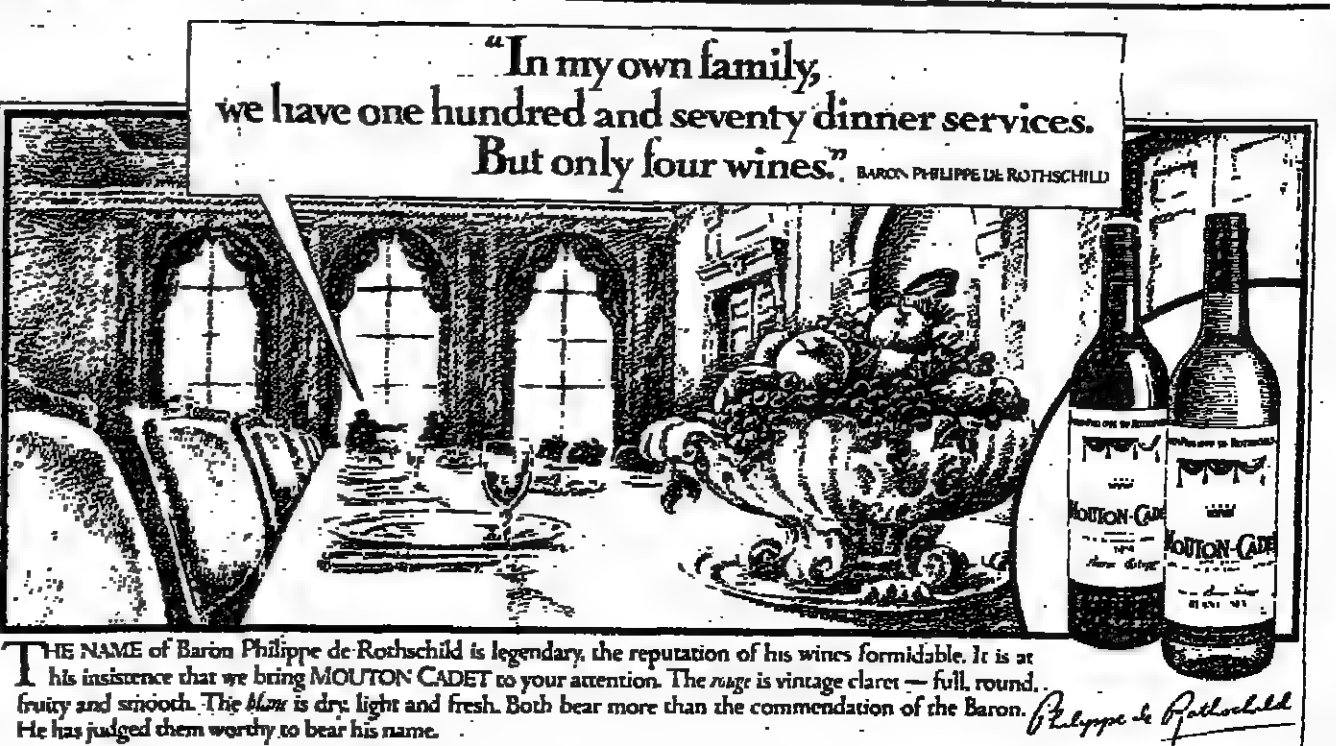
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REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

Clean bowled and blasted from the crease

George Macaulay Trevelyan, the historian, observed with great acuteness that "if the French nobles had been capable of playing cricket with their peasants, their châteaux would never have been burnt".

This remark earns him a mention in J. L. Carr's *Dictionary of Extra-Ordinary Cricketers*, an eccentric compilation which omits to mention Sir Donald Bradman, in spite of his being indisputably the greatest batting genius in the history of Test cricket, yet includes Sir Winston Churchill simply to record the fact that "he did not play cricket".

Mr Carr's book is clearly not intended for the serious student of the game; it is, however, an invaluable aid to after-dinner speakers on cricket.

The reader is introduced to characters such as the Rev Lord Frederick Beauclerk, who used to demonstrate his contempt for bowlers by suspending a gold watch from his middle stump, and was said to be "an unutterably dull preacher", and John Jackson, of Nottinghamshire, a shy man who customarily blew his nose in embarrassment after clean-bowling someone, and was consequently known as "Foghorn".

Mr Carr is fond of literary or historical allusions, however obscure, and writes that Gilbert Jessop's 1902 innings of 104 in 77 minutes when England, needing 200 to win, were 48 for five, can only be compared with Henry V's speech before Harfleur.

Botham's 149 at Headingley in 1981 would belong in a similar category, one might have thought, but Mr Carr contents himself with bracketing Botham with Jessop, Spofforth, Trumper *et al* as belonging to cricket's golden age. He also quotes Shelley's *Adonais*.

The inescapable "Both", or "Guy the Gullible", as he is also known, turns up again in the more serious, but duller *Cricketers' Who's Who* in 1983, edited by Iain Sproat, MP, which gives the nickname of every county cricketer. "Both" writes the introduction.

Mr Sproat provides much data in his 476 pages, but it is of routine kind which provides little insight into a cricketer's character, or his particular talent.

Carr's Illustrated Dictionary of Extra-Ordinary Cricketers edited by J. L. Carr (Quartet Books, £2.50)

The Cricketers' Who's Who 1983 compiled and edited by Iain Sproat, MP (Cricketers' Who's Who, £4.95)

Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 1983 edited by John Woodcock (John Wisden & Co, £5.95)

A disappointing number of players have nicknames which simply involve the addition of a "y" to their surnames, and list their favourite recreation as "watching telly with the wife", or something similar.

For the true addict there is, of course, only one indispensable cricket book, and that is *Wisden*, which celebrates its 120th edition this year.

At £8.95, the *Wisden Cricketers' Almanack* is outstanding value. It runs to 1,300 pages, which include essays on leading cricketers and issues of the day, reports from cricketing countries all over the world, reports on minor counties, second XI and schools cricket, scorecards from every first-class fixture in 1982 (even including the South African tour by Gooch's rebels), and more than 100 pages of cricketing records. The whole is edited with crusty elegance by our own cricket correspondent, John Woodcock.

Rupert Morris



Fingers and thoughts: Ian Botham, Marcel Proust (bottom, left) and Tariq Ali

In search of the perfect Proust

Here is the paperback of the newly revised and translated edition of one of the great novels of our century, published in paperback two years ago. You might ask: "What's it all for?" Why not read *A la recherche du temps perdu* in French, or in Scott Moncrieff's famous translation, which even the French are said, unpersuasively, to read in preference to the original?

The answer is that the original French edition from which Scott Moncrieff worked was notoriously imperfect, principally because of Proust's methods of composition, which produced a labyrinthine palimpsest for publishers and printers. In mid-stream he expanded the book from its original 500,000 words to more than a million and a quarter. The margins of proofs and typescripts were covered with scribbled corrections and insertions, overflowing on to additional sheets glued to galleys or to one another to form intermi-

Remembrance of Things Past, by Marcel Proust, translated by G. K. Scott Moncrieff & Terence Kilmer (Penguin, three volumes, £5.95 each)

nable strips. Francoise in the novel calls them the narrator's *paperflies*. Just like some of one's best reviewers, the literary editor sighs. The revised *Pléiade* edition of *A la recherche*, establishing a text as faithful as possible to Proust's intentions, was published in 1954.

This is the translation of the definitive text. It also includes a selection of passages that for one reason or another did not find a place in Proust's final text, for example, the tragic-comedy of the *Princesse de Guermantes*'s unrequited passion for Charlus. Scott Moncrieff's original translation is deservedly famous.

If you wanted to carp, you could say that his prose tends to

the purple and Gallic, whereas Proust's style, though complicated and dense, is essentially natural and unaffected, free from preciousness and purple. Kilmer has amended it with great tact, preserving the unquestioned felicities of Scott Moncrieff, while getting as close as possible to Proust. It is the best possible entry in translation into that hypnotic world: "Longtemps je me suis couché de bonne heure..."

Also published this month is George D. Painter's *Marcel Proust* (Penguin, £5.95), the biography that gets to the heart of the making of a masterpiece.

Also just published in the Oxford Past Masters series is *Proust* by Derwent May (Oxford, £1.75), a helpful introduction to the Master, which explores the historical and social aspects of Proust's novel.

Philip Howard

Pakistan through the eyes of a Marxist

Tariq Ali is currently best known in this country for his attempt - as yet inconclusive - to become a member of Hornsey Labour Party. But, being a true internationalist, he has not lost interest in the affairs of his native subcontinent. In this "extended essay" (as he calls it), he answers his own question rather less conclusively than the subtitle implies.

A lot of what he has to say should be quite acceptable to "bourgeois" liberals who have studied the history of Pakistan. He probably overemphasizes the role of deliberate British policy in the growth of Muslim separatism, but he is surely right to dispute the existence of any such thing as a Muslim "nation" or "nationality" in pre-partition India.

Nor is he the first to chronicle the amazing short-sightedness with which successive rulers treated East Pakistan in the years between 1947 and 1971, with the eventual consequence that today Pakistan, founded on Yinnah's dictum that "the Muslims are a nation", actually contains only the third largest Muslim population in the subcontinent.

Equally one does not need to be a Marxist to agree that there is still no organic unity between the four component provinces of the present Pakistan, and that the present regime's policies only encourage the people of Sind and Baluchistan to think of the state as a Punjabi

Can Pakistan Survive? The Death of a State by Tariq Ali (Penguin, £2.95)

occupation. (Those of the north-west frontier probably think of it in much the same way, but regard it as a lesser evil than the Soviet occupation suffered by their fellow-Pakistanis.) Or indeed to agree that Bhutto was a shallow populist autocrat who dug his own grave by, among other things, using the army against the elected government of Baluchistan.

One's objection must be that Tariq Ali persists in writing as a Marxist for fellow-Marxists. Too much space is devoted to obscure debates among Communist theorists about key terms (including "nation" and "nationality") which Ali himself uses but does not clearly define. That the welfare of the people can be identified with the success and strength of Marxist parties is taken for granted in a way that the unconverted are bound to find irritating.

All rightly criticizes his friend Fred Halliday for being too soft on the Russians and their Afghan acolytes. But Halliday could teach him something about writing for the non-Marxist Penguin reader.

Edward Mortimer

A perfect parfait

It is almost embarrassing to add to the sumptuous heaps of praise which have been piled on Anton Mosimann's *Cuisine à la Carte*. The choicest goblets of envy are pretty anyway for all to see on the back cover of the large format illustrated paperback edition (Papermac, £6.95).

At the kitchen launching party he gave last week at the Terrace Restaurant of the Dorchester Hotel, the chicken liver parfait with truffles (page 97) slipped down as smoothly as any pâté this side of heaven. It would be cruel (and there is not enough space here anyway) to list the succession of ravishing morsels set out for our delectation, but the *rendez-vous de fruits-de-mer* (page 175) was rated well up to scratch by those of us who have cooked it often since the hardback was published.

Two more thoughts. I like a chef who introduces guests to his people, his ingredients and his dishes in that order. And, I find *Cuisine à la Carte* one of the most creatively stimulating books on my shelves. Anton Mosimann brings with ideas which spark fresh thoughts in the reader.

I am saving *The Food and Cooking of Russia*, by Lesley Chamberlain (Penguin, £3.95), to read on holiday. The recipes are supplemented by so much meaty reading that this is a book to be savoured as well as cooked.

Shona Crawford Poole

Much binding in the bastion

Thatcher, by Nicholas Wapshott and George Brock (Futura, £1.95)

his own wry comment for her amusement. From 8am until 2am the following morning, Mrs Thatcher's services are at the disposal of the nation.

Mrs Thatcher is no stranger to elections, having first taken part at the age of 10 with her Methodist father, who became a member of the borough council. They lived in a house in Grantham with no piped hot water and no lavatory. His daughter was "a girl apart" at school, ambitious and desiring to do well.

Today "her friend, Lord Browder, of Belmont House" has lent her his silver for No. 10 Downing Street.

Sadly the authors do not explore the inevitable theory that simulates in these pages that she may have Cuckoo blood. If anything, they scotch it by their description of her grand-

mother as "a fiercely Victorian woman with strict morals".

Mrs Thatcher won a scholarship to a grammar school and took up Latin in the sixth form to secure a place at Somerville College, Oxford. She is our first modern Prime Minister to have been a scientist; she was also a trained tax barrister. The youngest woman candidate in 1949, she married the "spectacular extrovert" who gave her a life home and in 1964 was still the youngest woman MP. Her rights were fixed as high as wanting to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. Heath encouraged her and Airey Neave adopted her as his candidate for Heath's successor. The rest we know.

In this very thorough portrait, I spotted three errors. Despite boundary changes, Chequers is not in Kent, Ian MacGregor is not a knight, and it is a misprint of Healesyreeque proportions to suggest that Mrs Thatcher was pregnant in 1942.

Hugo Vickers

PREVIEW Theatre

Trebles deprived of their chance

Australian theatre, still too seldom seen in Britain, mounts a two-pronged attack on London this month. David Williamson, already known here for *Don's Party*, *The Club* and *What if You Died Tomorrow?*, switches up his skills. London production with *The Perfectionist*. Directed by Robin LeFevre and previewing at the Hampstead Theatre from June 16, it is a wry comedy about marriage.

In contrast, Errol Bray's *The Choir*, previewing at the Young Vic Studio from June 20, gets as far away from the "virility" stereotype as possible. The orphanage boys choir to which the characters belong not only sing soprano; they have had the operation to assure they go on doing so.

The Choir, like most of Williamson's plays including *The Perfectionist*, comes from Sydney's Nimrod Theatre, which is consolidating 13 years of success by being reborn in a few weeks' time as the Nimrod National Theatre.

The choir is an elite, but an elite of enemas. They are confined to erotic postures from which there is no escape. A matron, unseen throughout the play, fiercely guards these unwilling hothouse blooms. In

the words of the director, John Mangos, "All transitions into adult society exact a price, a conformity of some sort; and at one level the castration metaphor parallels what happens to people as they grow up".

In their isolation, the choir can only turn to each other, not only for love, but for reassurance. One boy only, a perfect figure, is physically normal. Adored and feared by the others, he is the choir's eyes and ears, and unlike the rest he can expect release into the world outside. Can he be trusted? Can the boys bear to let him leave? And if they choose to wreak vengeance on him, what form might it take?

By a supreme irony, the choir's physical sacrifice has been in vain: the operation needs to be done earlier in life than matron was aware. What sacrifices in personality do we, as educators, ask of children and how necessary are they? And what sort of a society does it leave us with? Young Vic patrons may leave the theatre with a great deal more than "O for the Wings of a Dove" rumbling round their heads.

Anthony Masters



Speaking out: From left, Michael Bryant, Sir Ralph Richardson and Robert Stephens in rehearsal for *Inner Voices*, a black comedy by Eduardo De Filippo, opening at the Lyttelton Theatre, South Bank, London on Thursday

Critics' choice

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA
The PR (828 3795)
June 13 and 14 at 7.30pm. Sold out. In repertory.
Helen Mirren catches the infinite variety of Cleopatra's character in a definitive performance. Adrian Noble's fast-moving production uses a stark, black background that allows an unimpeded view of action and emphasizes the disparity between East and West. Michael Gambon is a blustering Antony.

BEETHOVEN'S TENTH
Vaudeville (836 9983)
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee Wed at 2.45pm.

2.45pm-Sat at 4.30pm
Ludwig's posthumous visitation to the home of a pompous London music critic gives Peter Ustinov a starting-point for a farce, if confused, confused, ranging over topics like the generation gap, Beethoven's mistresses, and his experiences since death. Very variable, but the best bits are gloriously funny and Ustinov himself as the witty, outrageously mischievous composer, gives the sort of performance for which one would sit through a great deal.

CHARLEY'S AUNT
Aldwych (836 5404)
Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee at 2.30pm. Ends July 30

Griff Fyfe Jones and his excellent supporting cast transfer joyously west from their sell-out run at the Lyric, Hammersmith. One of the best aunts ever.

CRYSTAL CLEAR
Wyndham (836 3028)
Mon-Fri at 8.15pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm. Ends July 2
Intensely characterized and intensely moving account of a family in post-war upheaval. Directed by Peter Dewa, with Google Withers and Julia Foster.
A Patriot for Me by John Osborne. Today, June 13, 14 and 17 at 7.30pm. Both continue in repertory. The first major public production of a blackmail drama, set in the Imperial Army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates. Not suitable for young children.

TRUMPET FOR THE COLLECTIVE METHOD
yet seen on the British stage.
DAISY PULLS IT OFF
Globe (437 1592)
Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee Wed at 3pm, Sat at 5pm
Denise Deegan's straight-faced recreation of a 1920s girls' school - all prize poems, hockey matches and Empire-building values - sends the world of Angela Brazil straight up and over the top. Thoroughly wholesome, nostalgic and enjoyable.

MR GINDERS
Fortune (836 2228)
Mon-Fri at 8pm; Sat at 5.30pm and 8.45pm; matinee Thurs at 3pm
Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denise Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Chaperone* in the anyone-for-tennis age. Modest

staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

NOISES OFF
Savoy (836 8888)
Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm
The funniest farce for years, Michael Frayn's brilliantly contrived complex of on-stage disasters and backstage dramas is still keeping houses full and audiences helpless with laughter after its first cast-change. Phyllida Law, Benjamin Whitrow and the rest of Michael Bakemore's crack company give it the best of both worlds, the commercial hit and the connoisseur's classic.

THE RIVALS
Olivier (828 2252)
Today at 2pm and 7.15pm, June 13 at 7.15pm.
In repertory.
Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fulfils the promise of its cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop, Sir Michael Hordern, gaily and irascible, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero and Tim Curry as the Devonshire squire bringing a fresh farmyard air to the world of the minuet.

THEATRE: Irving Wardle and Anthony Masters; Galleries: John Russell Taylor; Photography: Michael Young

Out of Town

SELFRIST: Lyric Players (0232 660001). *Castles in the Air* by Martin Lynch. Mon-Sat at 8pm. A vigorous study of unemployment and housing problems in working-class Belfast; by the author of *Doctors and The Interrogation of Ambrose Fegarty*. Directed by Leon Robik.

CAMBRIDGE: Arts (0223 352000). *Footlights May Week Revue*. Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinee on Sat, 4pm. On tour.
The centenary celebration of the famous university comedy theatre, which has provided a fine breeding ground for post-war British satire.

CHICHESTER: Festival Theatre (0243 761312). *Time and the Conways* by J. B. Priestley. June 15 and 16 at 7.30pm; matinee today and June 16 at 2.30pm. A warm portrayal of a family in post-war upheaval. Directed by Peter Dewa, with Google Withers and Julia Foster.
A Patriot for Me by John Osborne. Today, June 13, 14 and 17 at 7.30pm. Both continue in repertory. The first major public production of a blackmail drama, set in the Imperial Army of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Directed by Ronald Eyre, with Alan Bates. Not suitable for young children.

LIVERPOOL: Everyman (051 708 4776). *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens, adapted for the stage and directed by Roger Hill. Final performances today, at 2.30pm and 8pm.

MANCHESTER: Young Exchange Theatre, Corn Exchange (061 633 8833). *Mistaken Pleasures* by Sarah Daniels. Final performances today, 4.30pm and 7.30pm.
A new play, specially commissioned for Young Exchange, rounds off an ambitious first season in the company's new, mobile venue. A young social worker is drawn into a campaign against sexual corruption and pornography.

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Bridge

My tipping takes a turn for the worse

The finals of the Sobranie Challenge for the club championship of Great Britain 1983 were played at the Park Lane Hotel, London. From an original entry of 485 teams, 13 had qualified by winning the regional finals to join the holders, St John's Wood, as guests of the sponsors.

The excitement started before a card was played. Peter Razzagette, the producer of BBC's television series "Grand Slam", announced that the BBC had decided to involve club players in the next series. He proposed to invite a pair from each of the eight leading teams to join four established experts in these programmes. It is a tribute to the excellent spirit of the competitors that, despite prizes worth £6,000 and the extra incentive of a television appearance, the tournament director was required to arbitrate on nothing more contentious than a lead out turn.

Jockeys have the reputation of being poor tipsters, but the inaccuracy of my *ante bellum* predictions prove that bridge players would be no more reliable. The St John's Wood club was represented by two teams, last year's convincing winners and a team which had spreadeagled a strong field in a London regional. I felt that both these teams would prove too strong for the less experienced opposition.

Southampton - Sutherland established an early lead, despite an unerring result on this hand.

Love all. Dealer East.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ♠ | KQJ84 | | | | | | |
| ♥ | AJ75 | | | | | | |
| ♦ | AJ75 | | | | | | |
| ♣ | AJ75 | | | | | | |

North-South tipped through the daisies to the uncomfortable contract of four hearts. Fortified by his opponent's apparent lack of strength and self-confidence, Jeremy Baker (West) decided the time had come to produce the ace. To his discomfiture, North retreated to four no trumps, which he had to double as a matter of *amour propre*. South's 08 proved a vital card and Southampton-Sutherland conceded the unusual score of 610.

The next hand provided a wide variety of results.

Love all. Dealer South.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ♠ | KJ982 | | | | | | |
| ♥ | AJ75 | | | | | | |
| ♦ | AJ75 | | | | | | |
| ♣ | AJ75 | | | | | | |

The majority played in 6NT, and with one unfortunate exception made 12 tricks. Two Easts provoked the opponents into accepting a 700 penalty from a flippant two diamond overall. But the drama was reserved for the match between Bristol and BP. The Bristol North-South bid and made 6NT. BP optimistically tried 7NT, a contract which although not impossible was against the odds.

Despite North's forcing response of two spades, West made the deceptive lead of the ♠7. Declarer played low from dummy and took East's ♠10 with his ♠A. The contract would obviously require some luck, and when the finesse of the ♠8 succeeded, declarer was off to a good start. He crossed to dummy with the ♠Q, and continued with three rounds of hearts, West discarding a spade on the third round. The ace of diamonds was followed by the ♠K, which forced West to find the uncomfortable discard of another spade. Declarer judged correctly to discard a club from dummy.

Everything hung on his decision in the spade suit. Unhappily, he allowed West's deceptive opening lead to influence him to reject the finesse. Perhaps it was only justice, because had he cashed dummy's ace and king of clubs before playing the hearts, as he surely should, he would have obtained a complete count of East's hand - four hearts, six diamonds, two clubs, and therefore only one spade. He could then have taken the marked spade finesse in complete confidence.

The result was 1st, Southampton - Sutherland Bridge Club, 186 VPs; 2nd, Birmingham - Business Houses Bridge Club, 152 VPs; 3rd, Croyscyeugh Bridge Club, 151 VPs.

Jeremy Flint

Today

TROOPING THE COLOUR: All tickets have been allocated by ballot, but it is still possible to stand along the route - from Buckingham Palace down the Mall to Horse Guards Parade. The Queen leaves the palace at 10.40 am, riding side saddle to the ceremony, which begins at 11 am. Horse Guards Parade, London, SW1. Colour to be trooped this year is the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards. Television coverage on BBC1, from 10.40 am.

WORKING CLOTHES OF NORTH-EAST ENGLAND: The everyday garb of the miner, the farmworker, the fishwife, the gamekeeper and other working folk illustrated through photographs and actual items of dress. Most of the photographs were taken by the Rev James Pattison at Seaton Carew and Weardale between 1885 and 1915. The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co Durham (0833 37139). Mon-Sat 10 am-5.30 pm, Sun 2-5 pm. Admission 80p, children and pensioners 20p. Until July 24.

GREENWICH FESTIVAL: Concerts in the beautiful chapel of the Royal Naval College, St. Augustine Church, where Henry VIII was baptised, and the Great Hall of Eltham Palace; open air performances and exhibitions around the Cutty Sark; jazz from George Melly in Greenwich Park; Prunella Scales and Dorothy Tutin at Greenwich Theatre, Box Office, 25 Woolwich New Road, London SE18 (017 8687). Until June 25.

BMW TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS: The grass courts of Devonshire Park, Eastbourne, afford some of the world's leading women players their last chance of competition before Wimbledon. Among those chasing the £150,000 prize money are Martina Navratilova, last year's Eastbourne and Wimbledon winner; Tracy Austin; and the rising young British hope, Jo Durie. Play starts today, until Thursday, daily at 11 am; Friday and Saturday at 1.30 pm. Box Office (0323 25252/27625).

CARPET BAZAAR: Hundreds of carpets go under the hammer in London this week, most of them on view throughout the weekend. The sales are on Monday at Rippon Boswell & Co, Barbican Centre, London EC2 (589 4242), 11 am; Bonham's, Montpelier Street, London SW7 (584 5161), 2.30 pm; and Christie's, King Street, London SW1 (939 9050), 7 pm; on Tuesday at Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602), 11 am; on Wednesday at Sotheby's, Motcomb Street, London SW1 (493 8080/491 1469), 10.30 am; and on Friday at Lelievre and Partners, 153 Brompton Road, London SW3 (584 5516), 2.30 pm.

Tomorrow

OLD FITZ: Centenary portrait of Edward Fitzgerald, based on the letters he wrote to friends like Thackeray, Tennyson and Carlyle. His translation from the Persian of the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* has become one of the most frequently quoted poems in the English language. Peter Barkworth plays him, Radio 4, 10.15-11 pm. On Tuesday there is a performance of Sir Gregory Bantock's setting of the *Rubaiyat*, with the BBC Singers and Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Norman Del Mar. Radio 3, 7-10.30 pm, with two intervals.

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX: A deflated rear tyre cost Nelson Piquet almost certain victory in Detroit last week but he is only one point behind Alain Prost in the motor racing drivers' world championship. Patrick Tambay and Keke Rosberg, the holder, are also well in contention. Highlights of the race, from Montreal, are on BBC2, 11-11.30 pm.



The Queen: Trooping the Colour today; Horse Guards Parade, 11 am

Monday

ENGLISH SILVER: Any lover of real silverware will find this a heavy but elegant silver-gilt tankard given by George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, to his friend Captain Hugh Philip in 1681. Another highlight is a silver-gilt ewer and basin presented to a Recorder of Bristol on his retirement in 1735. Sotheby's, Bond Street, London, W1 (493 8080), 11 am.

EDMUND KEANE: Ben Kingsley's superb portrayal of the eighteenth-century actor and disolute returns to the London stage for a short season. Written by Raymond FitzSimons, directed by Alison Sutcliffe. Theatre Royal Haymarket (930 9832). Opens today, Mon-Sat at 7.30 pm.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS: The true stuff of Jacobean comedy: a powerful hungry uncle swindles his nephew out of his rightful inheritance; the victim plots revenge by pretending to marry a wealthy widow. Philip Massinger's 1620 work is a new production for the RSC. Directed by Adrian Noble, with Emrys James and Miles Anderson. The Other Place, Stratford (0789 255623). Previews today, June 14-16. Opens June 22 at 7 pm. In repertory.

Tuesday

THE ADJECTIVES OF HISTORY: Although not quite so spectacular as their own exhibition of Renaissance wonders and curiosities last year, this show at Colnaghi is full of rare, splendid and extraordinary things, in the line of furniture and decorative art as well as fine art, from 1550 to 1870. There is also a companion show of Old Master Drawings from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, which runs two weeks shorter, until July 16. Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, London W1 (491 7408). Until July 30, Mon-Fri 10 am-6 pm, Sat 10 am-1 pm.

Wednesday

HENRY MOORE: The grand old man of British sculpture is 85 on July 30, and still working away indefatigably. This birthday tribute

therefore includes a lot of new work, in the form of sculpture large and small as well as drawings. It consists of more than 100 works, among them a large *Reclining Woman* dated 1983, two large stone carvings from 1976-77, and some of the wartime *Shelter* drawings. Some of the works have been seen before, but the gallery's home base in Albemarle Street to the terrace of the Economist building in St James's, where *Reclining Connected Forms* of 1969 will be shown. Marlborough Fine Art, 8 Albemarle Street, London W1 (529 5161). Until Aug 13, Mon-Fri 10 am-5.30 pm, Sat 10 am-12.30 pm.

CRAFTS SHOW: Ceramics, textiles, glass, jewelry and furniture created by British craftsmen are on exhibition and for sale at the summer show. British Crafts Centre, 4 Earls Court Road, London W2 (636 6993). Free, Tue-Fri, 10 am-5.30 pm; Sat 11 am-5 pm. Closed Sun and Mon. Until Aug 27.

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE: Wine connoisseurs can be the best way to buy in bulk. Today there are stocks from cellars in France and Belgium as well as the United Kingdom. A corker of a place is a bamboo case incorporating a whistle, snuff cavity and corker, with good steel Archimedian screw, which is expected to make from £20 to £120. Sotheby's, New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080), 10 am and 2.30 pm.

PAPERWEIGHTS: More than 30 bright and colourful paperweights are included in a sale of English and continental ceramics. Ranging in price from £40 for a Chippendale paperweight to a rare, coloured one in crystal, white and pink, to £500 for a Baccarat double elephant and garland paperweight. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (529 6502), 11 am.

THE BLACK ADDER: A six-part comedy series starring Rowan Atkinson and Peter Cook which uses the 500th anniversary of the accession of Richard III as an excuse to re-write English history by introducing two important new characters, Richard IV and his embittered son, the Adde of the title. BBC1, 9.25-10 pm.

EXIT THE KING: Eugene Ionesco's sympathetic treatment of the human condition, symbolized by a king who must grow in the awareness of life as he moves towards death. Directed by Christopher Fettes, with James Aubrey, Gayle Hunnicutt, Julia Black, Lyric Studio, Hammersmith (741 2311). Previews from today, at 8 pm. Opens June 20 at 7 pm.

WOZA ALBERT: A well-received satire on white South Africa, conceived by Barney Simon and by Percy Mtshwa and Mbonengi Ngema, the two young actors who also portray the hundreds of characters, white and black, featured in the play. Jesus Christ arrives at Johannesburg on a flight from Jerusalem, and is arrested by Mr Botha for terrorism. Criterion (930 3216). Opens today at 7 pm, then Mon-Fri at 8.30 pm, Sat at 5.30 pm and 9.15 pm. Previews June 13 and 14 at 7.30 pm.

Thursday

COMPUTER FAIR: The latest in personal computers, home computers and small business systems are on show at Ears Court, London SW5. Open today (trade only) 10-6 pm; then to the public, 10 am-6 pm, from Friday to Sunday. Admission: £3, children under 16 £2. Further information from the organizers, Reed Exhibitions (543 8040).

PICTURE HOUSE: The National Museum of Photography, Film and Television is open to the public, 10 am-6 pm, from Friday to Sunday. Admission: £3, children under 16 £2. Further information from the organizers, Reed Exhibitions (543 8040).

x 62 ft. Colin Ford, keeper of the museum, will be talking about its aims, and giving a guided tour, on Kaleidoscope, Radio 4, 9.30-9.59 pm.

HOUSE OF THE LONG SHADOWS: Peter Walker's spoof horror film in which a young author finds events at Bald Pole Manor inspiration for a novel he is writing in 24 hours for a £20,000 bet. Cert 15. Classic Chelsea (352 6148).

PERSONAL BEST: Mariel Hemingway and Patricia Donnelly play two athletes competing in the Olympic trials of 1980 who develop a lesbian friendship in a new film written and directed by Robert Towne. Cert 18. ABC Fulham Road (370 2535); Warner West End (493 0781); East Street, Brighton (0273 27010).

PAULINE ON THE BEACH: Eric Rohmer's new film follows the fortunes of a young divorcee (Annie Dumas) who encounters an old flame on a seaside holiday and begins a romance with his friend, Academy 2, Oxford Street (437 5129).

THE YEAR OF LIVING DANGEROUSLY: Peter Weir's new film (see page 7).

INNER VOICES: British premiere of a mystery black comedy by Eduardo De Filippo, author of *Saturday, Sunday, Monday*, in a translation by N. F. Simpson. Directed by Mike Ockrent, with Ralph Richardson and Michael Bryant. Lyttelton (628 2252). Opens today at 7.45 pm. In repertory.

A TRUE ROMANCE: New musical by local playwright Jimmy McGovern. An apparently typical pair of local newlyweds progress towards maturity after a catalogue of disasters. Directed by Pip Broughton, with Michael McGann and Angela Catherall. Everyman Theatre, Hope Street, Liverpool (051 709 4776). Opens today, Tues-Sat at 8 pm.

ROMEO AND JULIET: New radio production, in stereo, recorded and partly on location at Brockton Hall, Hertfordshire, with music specially composed by Iona Sakzad. Harriet Walter and Ian Seymour play the lovers, with William Nighy as Mercutio and Elizabeth Spriggs as the Nurse, a role she filled memorably on stage for the Royal Shakespeare Company. Radio 3, 7.30-9.50 pm.

A LONDON HOLIDAY: A musical impression of eighteenth century London performed by Sweet Harmony, the group of classical, baroque and bassoon which specializes in rare eighteenth century works. In aid of the school building appeal of the London Suzuki Group. The Fishmongers Hall, London, EC4, 7.30 pm.

Friday

TWENTIETH CENTURY TROUBADOUR: Profile of the Belgian-born Jacques Brel, a mocker of the bourgeoisie and writer and performer of poignant love songs. He was a memorable Don Quixote in *Man of La Mancha* but gave up singing on stage when he thought he might lose his spontaneity - thus horrifying his fans and prompting the musical, *Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris*. He fought a long, and ultimately unsuccessful, fight against cancer on Gauguin's Pacific island of Les Marquises, which gave its name to the last song he recorded. Radio 2, 9.30-9.57 pm.

JOHN COWPER POWYS: At the time of his death 10 years ago, Powys was widely regarded as a wild eccentric who wrote very long and demanding books. In this reassessment by Michael Bakewell, the eccentricity is confirmed by several who knew Powys, but he also emerges, in the testimony of Colin Wilson, George Steiner, Wilson Knight and others, as one of the leading English novelists. Radio 3, 9-10 pm.

Family Life

A cathedral camp is no picnic

When considering a summer camp to which to send children, most parents - and children for that matter - think of canvas and camp fires, a rural or seaside location and activities geared to leisure or sport. Such camps are not cheap, but parents can content themselves with the knowledge that their children will be well looked after and out in the fresh air pursuing whatever form of recreation they have chosen.

Cathedral camps are neither recreational, rural nor relaxing. The young people who attend them have to pay to work (though not a lot at £17). The work does take them into some of the most beautiful buildings in the country, but a relaxing holiday it is not.

The National Trust runs a similar scheme - Acorn Camps. The aims of the camps are to help preserve a great national heritage of cathedrals; to undertake important jobs of conservation and restoration of cathedrals and their environments which have previously been postponed through lack of resources; and to give volunteers the chance of working together in a rewarding activity for the benefit of others in a cathedral environment.

Two camps were established in 1981, by 1982 there were five, and this year there are 13. The number of volunteers has grown from 60 in 1981 to 310 (so far) in 1983.

To the suggestion that employing young people to work for nothing on projects (which some would see as demanding

or deserving skilled and well-paid labour) is dubious if not actually immoral, the organizers' response is simple: no-one who has visited a cathedral camp can say such a thing. Not only is the atmosphere warm, happy and enthusiastic, but, in increasing numbers, young people are applying to join in.

Interestingly, so far girls seem far keener to attend the camps than boys, although no-one seems quite sure why, unless, as Robert Agard, the organizer, thinks possible, "girls have naturally more helpful natures". The activities include painting, digging, cleaning (stone-work, marble - and occasionally floors!).

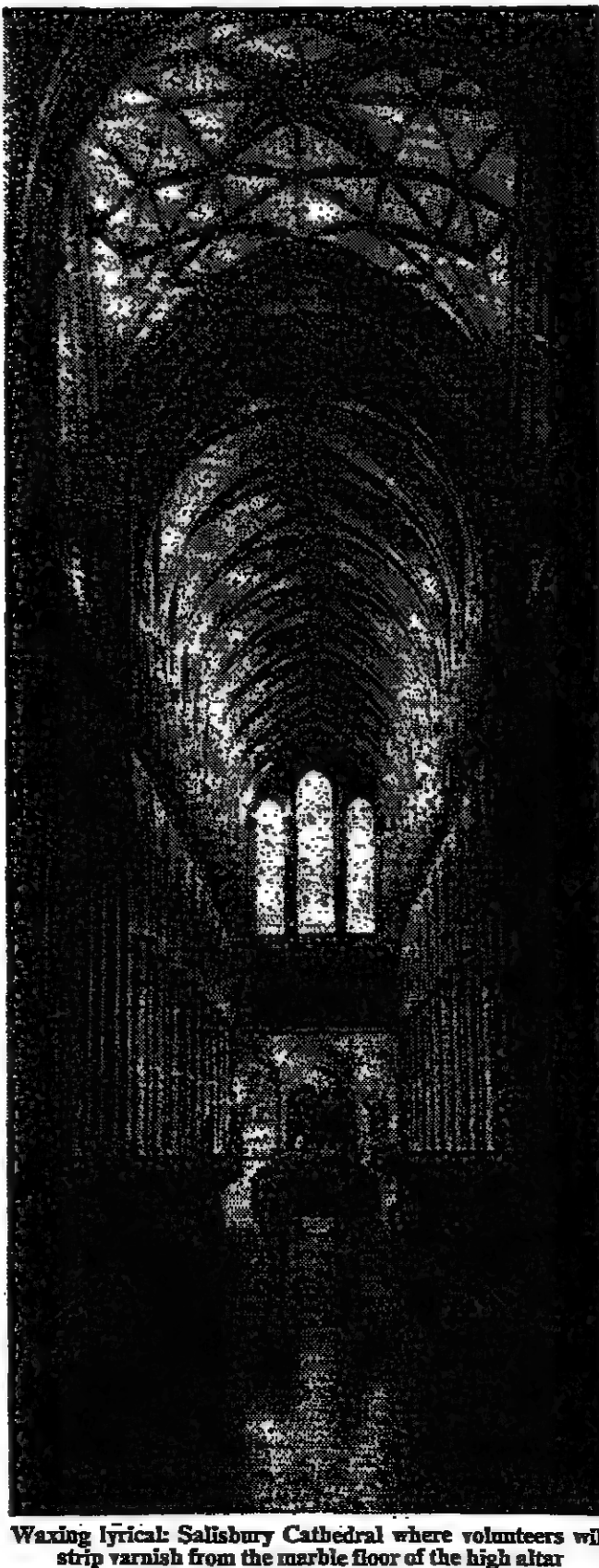
You do not have to possess particular skills, but if you are good at carpentry, joinery, masonry, building, gardening or have any professional expertise, so much the better.

Some projects involve working at height - but if you haven't a head for it, there are plenty of other tasks. A working day is from 8.30 am-5 pm, with Sunday, one half day and every evening off. Accommodation varies from camp to camp but tends to be of the "on the floor" variety. Food is supplied. Bring your own bedding.

The bonuses of becoming a member of a cathedral camp team are that one has the chance to work in and sometimes on extraordinarily beautiful architecture with a group of like-minded young people to whom conservation and assistance freely given means more, or at least as much as, taking a holiday or a holiday job for money. Only parents can know whether one of their children would find the experience a worthwhile one.

Judy Froshang

There are cathedral camps at Peterborough, Bristol, Wells, Southwark, Salisbury, Winchester, York, Ely, St Edmunds, Lincoln and Canterbury. There are a few vacancies for boys at most camps; for girls at Bristol, Peterborough, Southwark. Camp dates start from July 27. The last camp finishes on Sept 7. Children must be sixteen or over before Jan 1, 1983, or over. Application forms from: Robert Agard, Manor House, High Brixworth, Harrogate, N Yorks.



Waxing lyrical: Salisbury Cathedral where volunteers will strip varnish from the marble floor of the high altar

OUTINGS

SCHOOLBOYS' SOCCER ENGLAND v SCOTLAND: Wembley Stadium, Wembley, Middlesex, today, 3.20 pm. Tickets £4, £2.50 or £1 standing (902 1234) or £1 if available at turnstiles.

COMPETITORS FROM NORTH OF THE BORDER: will be doing their utmost to avenge their elders' recent defeat by England. The annual highlight in many a schoolboy's calendar.

OPEN DAY, ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Trafalgar Square, London WC2, today, Free. St Martin's is very much an "open church", possibly renowned more for the casting pastorate of Dick Sheppard and others than for the architect, James Gibbs. The interior however is well worth a visit and there will be guided tours today at 30-minute intervals from 10 am to 5.30 pm.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SHOW: The Showground, Anding, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, today, Sun-Tue. Adults £3.50, children £1, car parking £2. Six hundred trade and craft stands, flower and food displays, plus cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, horses (ridden, led and driven), bees and honey. Arena events include the Royal Marine commando display team.

DRESS COLLECTION: Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7. Today onwards: Mon-Tue and Sat, 10 am-5.50 pm, Sun, 2.30-5.50 pm. Free. Fascinating new collection with more than 200 figures from the early seventeenth century to the present day, many of them personifications of their own dress sense. Among the exhibits is a suit reputed to have been worn by James I, another by the Duke of Windsor and a glittering collection of glamorous dresses from the thirties, forties and fifties, given by the late Cecil Beaton.

DURHAM REGATTA: River Wear, Durham City, today and tomorrow, 11 am-6 pm. One of the oldest rowing regattas in the country (four years older than Henley), first held in 1834. Thirty-five events over the two days, including sculls, pairs, fours and eights for men, women and juniors. If the weather holds, visitors may expect some exciting rowing. Best views from the racecourse beside the Wear.

SSAFA AIR DISPLAY: RAF Church Fenton, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, tomorrow, 10 am-5 pm. Adults £2, children (5 to 14) £1.30, over 15s and over 65s £1.30. Organized by and in aid of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's

Families Association, the air displays include the Royal Marine free-fall parachute team, Marlborough aerobatic team, Royal Navy historic aircraft flight (with aircraft from the United States, Jordan and Denmark), plus other ground displays of aircraft.

WILD WEST DISPLAY: SILVER DOLLAR PLATING: Belvoir Castle, Leicestershire, tomorrow, noon-6 pm. Adults £1.50, children 50p. Specially constructed Wild West town plus inhabitants. Gun fights, hangings, cowboys and Indians engaged in "friendly" combat.

MOTORCADE '83: Braemar House, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, tomorrow, 2-5.30 pm. Adults £2, children £1. An impressive collection of vintage and veteran cars on display at Braemar, organized by the Wessex Vehicle Preservation Society, plus the permanent structures of the house, countryside and carriage museums. Car parking is free and the cream teas are good.

VENTNOR SMUGGLING PAGEANT: Isle of Wight, Mon until June 18. A week of festivities begins on Monday evening with the landing of contraband by smugglers and a chase by excisemen and militia. Smugglers' parties on the beach (Tue), eighteenth-century cricket match (Wed), tea party (Thurs), trial of the smugglers with mock lashings, hangings and shootings (Fri) and a street market day, and weather permitting, smugglers' ball (Sat).

OPEN AIR SHAKESPEARE SEASON: Nuffield Theatre, Toilethorpe Hall, Little Casterton, nr Stamford, Lincolnshire. Mon until July 30. Mon-Thurs 5 pm, Fri and Sat 8 pm. Adults £2.50 (June) £3.50 (July), children £1.50. Performances of *Richard II* and *Love's Labour's Lost*, given by Stamford Shakespeare Company (amateur) at Toilethorpe - a sixteenth-century Elizabethan manor house. Open stage but canopied auditorium.

ROYAL ARTILLERY TATTOO: Woolwich Barracks, Woolwich, Fri, 7 pm, June 18, 2.30 pm & 7 pm, June 19, 2.30 pm. Tickets £1 and £1.50 from the Greenwich Festival box office or credit card bookings (517 6667/655 5900). The horses and guns of the King's Troop Royal Horse Artillery in a spectacular musical drive plus many other arena displays - free-fall parachuting, motor cycles, massed bands, police dog demonstrations.

Chess

When the postman brings the next move

The game of chess has almost infinite variety, as well as the main pursuit of over-the-board play, there are many allied activities, some near to the game itself and others quite remote from it. Two that come readily to mind are the chess problem and correspondence chess.

Very few great players have been good or enthusiastic problemists though Emanuel Lasker was wont to admit to being an expert. One expert problemist who was also a near-master at chess was the Dutchman Weenink.

Much nearer to the game itself is correspondence chess. It has the virtue of encouraging its practitioners to add to opening theory and quite a number of important opening variations have been discovered by correspondence players.



Emanuel Lasker: world champion 1894-1921

The pretty little game by Eileen Tranter that I gave the other week was played by correspondence and I got it from an excellent work just published, *British Correspondence Chess Association 1906-1971, The Official History of the First 75 Years* by D. J. Rogers (98pp, £2). As well as much entertaining matter, it contains 15 well-annotated games. Copies are available from J. A. Mann, honorary secretary BCCA, 86 Mortimer Road, London N1. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the BCCA.

I have been quoted in it as having spoken sharply against chess by post, but also as having taken part, paradoxically enough, in a BCCA handicap tournament 50 years ago. I did indeed take up correspondence chess in my youth, but gave it up since I found life too short for both postal and over-the-board play.

My immediate cause for abandoning it arose when I took to making my moves blindfold, that is to say, without looking at a chessboard. One of my games was against a Church of England clergyman who, in reply to a blindfold move, sent back one reading PrR1 I took the exclamation mark as an unkind cut, coming from a member of the cloth, and shook the dust of correspondence chess from my feet forever. This I rather regret now, and if anyone wishes to enrich his mental life by playing games through the post he should address his inquiries to E. Lippitt, 23 Bancroft Street, Bulwell, Nottingham NG6 9HF. As an example of beautiful correspondence chess I give a game won by the 16-year-old Paul Keres in Estonia in 1931-32.

White: A. Karu, Black: P. Keres. Queen's Gambit, Albin Counter Gambit

1. c4 e5 2. d4 exd4 3. Nf3 d5 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 c6 6. Bg5 b5 7. Bxb5 a6 8. Bxc6 Nxc6 9. Qa4 Nc7 10. Qxc6 Qd7 11. Qd6 Kf8 12. Qe7 Ke8 13. Qf8 Qd8 14. Qg7 Qe8 15. Qh8 Qf8 16. Qg7 Qe8 17. Qf8 Qd8 18. Qe7 Ke8 19. Qd6 Kf8 20. Qc6 Qd7 21. Qb6 Kf8 22. Qa6 Qd7 23. Qb6 Kf8 24. Qc6 Qd7 25. Qb6 Kf8 26. Qc6 Qd7 27. Qb6 Kf8 28. Qc6 Qd7 29. Qb6 Kf8 30. Qc6 Qd7 31. Qb6 Kf8 32. Qc6 Qd7 33. Qb6 Kf8 34. Qc6 Qd7 35. Qb6 Kf8 36. Qc6 Qd7 37. Qb6 Kf8 38. Qc6 Qd7 39. Qb6 Kf8 40. Qc6 Qd7 41. Qb6 Kf8 42. Qc6 Qd7 43. Qb6 Kf8 44. Qc6 Qd7 45. Qb6 Kf8 46. Qc6 Qd7 47. Qb6 Kf8 48. Qc6 Qd7 49. Qb6 Kf8 50. Qc6 Qd7 51. Qb6 Kf8 52. Qc6 Qd7 53. Qb6 Kf8 54. Qc6 Qd7 55. Qb6 Kf8 56. Qc6 Qd7 57. Qb6 Kf8 58. Qc6 Qd7 59. Qb6 Kf8 60. Qc6 Qd7 61. Qb6 Kf8 62. Qc6 Qd7 63. Qb6 Kf8 64. Qc6 Qd7 65. Qb6 Kf8 66. Qc6 Qd7 67. Qb6 Kf8 68. Qc6 Qd7 69. Qb6 Kf8 70. Qc6 Qd7 71. Qb6 Kf8 72. Qc6 Qd7 73. Qb6 Kf8 74. Qc6 Qd7 75. Qb6 Kf8 76. Qc6 Qd7 77. Qb6 Kf8 78. Qc6 Qd7 79. Qb6 Kf8 80. Qc6 Qd7 81. Qb6 Kf8 82. Qc6 Qd7 83. Qb6 Kf8 84. Qc6 Qd7 85. Qb6 Kf8 86. Qc6 Qd7 87. Qb6 Kf8 88. Qc6 Qd7 89. Qb6 Kf8 90. Qc6 Qd7 91. Qb6 Kf8 92. Qc6 Qd7 93. Qb6 Kf8 94. Qc6 Qd7 95. Qb6 Kf8 96. Qc6 Qd7 97. Qb6 Kf8 98. Qc6 Qd7 99. Qb6 Kf8 100. Qc6 Qd7

Also good is simply 4... Pxf3 but Keres explains that such an early exchange of queens "never entered his head".

7. QxP N-Q5. 8. Q-K4 N-KB3 gives Black too strong an attack.

Better was P-K3.

This strong move greatly increases Black's initiative. If now 10. Q-Q1 N-Q5, threatening 11... B-N6.

Again better was 12 P-K3.

Threatening 15... R-Q1. If now 15 P-K3 N-NxN. 16 P-N R-Q1.

So that if now 18 B-N4 Q-R3. 19 B-Q2 B-N4, when Black wins.

21 P-K3 is defeated by 21... Q-R4.

If 22 PxB N-PxP. 23 P-K4 B-Bch. 24 B-Q2 Bxch. 25 RxB B-Bch. 26 R-NxP. 27 R-Q R-QxR and Black wins.

He is mated after 26 QxR Q-B8 ch. 27 R-Q1 P-Q7.

When investment and finance brings next City Editor Anthony Hilton.

Investment and Finance

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

WALL STREET

Day of strong gains

New York (AP-Dow Jones) Stocks showed strong gains over a broad front and the Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.81 to 1,194.81. Advancing issues were more than 2 to 1 ahead of declines in active trading.

Mr Charles C. Reilly, senior vice-president at Aratold & S. Mischelbreder, said: "The market indices look fairly good. The breadth is good and bonds are a touch on the upside. Investor concerns about a rise in interest rates seem to be subsiding."

"The market is in satisfactory condition for a while even though it has become fairly speculative which argues for a correction some time ahead," Mr Reilly said.

Mr Charles M. Lewis of Shearson-American Express said that the market's intense concern about whether Mr Paul Volcker would be reappointed as Fed's chairman was likely to be decided by early July, well ahead of the August 5 expiry of his current term. He believed that Mr Volcker would be reappointed. "The day his reappointment is announced will see the Dow soar 35 points," Mr Lewis said. "Nobody ever made more money in the market than under Mr Volcker."

Republic Airlines led the active list, up 1/4 to 7 1/2. General Motors was ahead 1/2 at 68 1/2. American Express rose 1/4 to 67 1/2. General Electric was off 1/4 at 54 1/2. International Business Machines rose 1/4 to 114. Procter & Gamble was up 1/4 at 54 1/2 and Federal National Mortgage was unchanged at 25.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
ring \$1.5700 down 1.05
ix 86.9 down 0.5
4.0175 down 0.0576
12.0875 down 0.1150
380.50 down 3.50
lar ix 125.4 down 0.1
2.5550 down 122pts
1.50 up \$3.75
NEW YORK LATEST
ring \$407.75

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
3 month 10 1/8
6 month 10 1/8
9 month 9 1/8
12 month 9 1/8
Foreign rates:
3 month 9 1/8
6 month 9 1/8
9 month 9 1/8
12 month 9 1/8
Fixed Rate Sterling
Port Finance Scheme IV
rate reference rate for
rest period May 4 to June
983 inclusive: 10.334 per

id approach

Mr Dufay

Dufay Bitumastic has been approached by a potential bidder. Market speculation says it would be a takeover by Anglo-Phillips and the bid price could be 65p, against a closing price yesterday of 55p.

Mr Michael Ashcroft, of Wyley Group, is said to have a bid and to have been approached but turned the offer down.

AGREEMENT:

Fitch IBC food group will get \$4.8m cash within three weeks in the sale of its Key Markets unit to Linford Holdings.

TILLING - BTR:

The board of Thomas Tilling is visiting its shareholders to accept the bid from BTR. This follows two board meetings in 10 days with its financial advisers S. G. Warburg to decide whether or not to recommend the terms of the offer after BTR had won the bid.

DEBT TALKS:

Sr Arturo Sa, Venezuelan finance minister, stayed a day longer in New York to continue talks yesterday on rescheduling \$6,300m of debts due this year and next. But Barclays Bank International announced London that 24 banks have accepted proposals for consolidating \$1,600m of short term foreign debt.

GAS CEREMONY:

Rome Professor Amintore Fanfani, outgoing prime minister, and Mr Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian energy minister, attended a ceremony in Sicily to mark the commissioning of the 12 billion cubic metres of gas pipeline, which will eventually bring 12 billion cubic metres of gas to Sicily from a year from now.

STEEL OUTPUT:

Britain's steel weekly steel output rose May to 313,700 tonnes from 300,000 tonnes in April. The average was down 7,000 tonnes from 320,800 in the month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

The number of workers filing st-time claims for unemployment insurance benefits rose to 461,000 in the week ended May 28 from 450,000 in the week ended May 21. The number of workers receiving benefits under regular programmes totalled 441,000 in the week ended May 21.

AUSTRALIAN JOBLESS:

The unemployment rate rose in Australia at a seasonally adjusted 10.3 per cent in May, changed from the month before but still up from 6.6 per cent in May 1982. There were 20,900 people out of work on a seasonally adjusted basis in May, up slightly from 21,400 in April and up substantially from 451,400 in May 1982.

JAPAN'S SURPLUS:

Japan's customs cleared trade surplus narrowed to \$1.81bn in May from an upwards revised 2.03bn in April, but was well above a \$450m surplus a year earlier.

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The board of Thomas Tilling is visiting its shareholders to accept the bid from BTR. This follows two board meetings in 10 days with its financial advisers S. G. Warburg to decide whether or not to recommend the terms of the offer after BTR had won the bid.

DEBT TALKS:

Sr Arturo Sa, Venezuelan finance minister, stayed a day longer in New York to continue talks yesterday on rescheduling \$6,300m of debts due this year and next. But Barclays Bank International announced London that 24 banks have accepted proposals for consolidating \$1,600m of short term foreign debt.

GAS CEREMONY:

Rome Professor Amintore Fanfani, outgoing prime minister, and Mr Belkacem Nabi, the Algerian energy minister, attended a ceremony in Sicily to mark the commissioning of the 12 billion cubic metres of gas pipeline, which will eventually bring 12 billion cubic metres of gas to Sicily from a year from now.

STEEL OUTPUT:

Britain's steel weekly steel output rose May to 313,700 tonnes from 300,000 tonnes in April. The average was down 7,000 tonnes from 320,800 in the month last year.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

The number of workers filing st-time claims for unemployment insurance benefits rose to 461,000 in the week ended May 28 from 450,000 in the week ended May 21. The number of workers receiving benefits under regular programmes totalled 441,000 in the week ended May 21.

AUSTRALIAN JOBLESS:

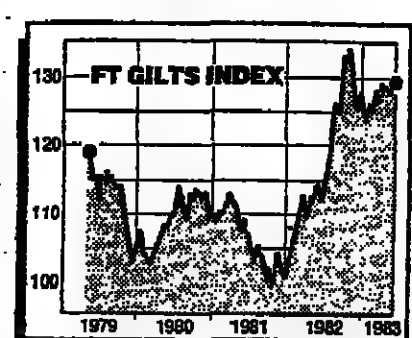
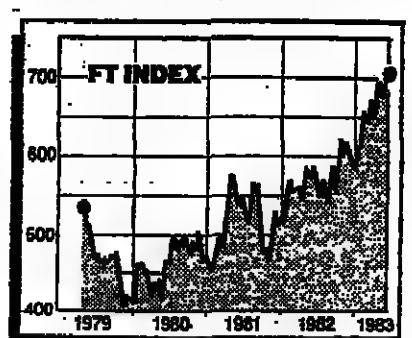
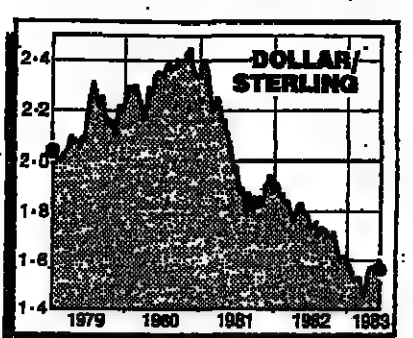
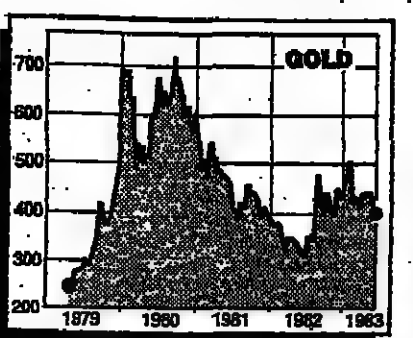
The unemployment rate rose in Australia at a seasonally adjusted 10.3 per cent in May, changed from the month before but still up from 6.6 per cent in May 1982. There were 20,900 people out of work on a seasonally adjusted basis in May, up slightly from 21,400 in April and up substantially from 451,400 in May 1982.

JAPAN'S SURPLUS:

Japan's customs cleared trade surplus narrowed to \$1.81bn in May from an upwards revised 2.03bn in April, but was well above a \$450m surplus a year earlier.

Building societies schedule emergency meeting

CBI welcomes Thatcher's return with call for interest rates cut



By Peter Wilson-Smith and Baron Phillips

The prospect of an early cut in bank base rates was thrust firmly into the political arena yesterday as the Confederation of British Industry called on the Government to lower borrowing costs.

In a statement welcoming the reelection of the Government, the CBI warned of the dangers of an overvalued pound and urged the Government to reduce interest rates.

At the same time the building societies gave notice of an emergency meeting on June 22 to decide whether to raise mortgage rates.

There was growing optimism in some parts of the City yesterday that base rates could soon fall from 10 per cent - possibly as early as next week.

However, the clearing banks will want to see either a clear signal from the Bank of England or firmer evidence that wholesale money rates are on a downward path before reaching a decision.

Britain's homeowners face the bleak prospect of higher mortgage repayments from July unless there is a fall in interest rates. Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association Council, said yesterday the members believed it was wrong to take a decision until the financial markets had the opportunity to settle following the election. But he said: "If nothing happens between now and Wednesday week to general interest rates then we will have to take some action to alter our present rates structure."

It has been widely felt for some time that building societies' interest rates could rise by 1 per cent unless bank base rates fall to 9 per cent. But it now looks likely that rates could rise by 1.5 points to 11.5 per cent.

At yesterday's council meeting the Building Societies Association confirmed that net cash inflows had fallen for the sixth successive month to just £31m in May compared with the £700m the societies say they need to maintain lending levels. Borrowers who take out an average £17,000 mortgage will face extra payments of £7.65 a month if the rate rises by one point in 12 days while new loans of £25,000 would attract an extra £11.25 a month.

In the money markets rates have been edging lower but the Bank of England gave no sign yesterday it was ready to encourage a drop in interest rates.

After the recent election euphoria, financial markets took the Conservative victory calmly. Sterling, after a volatile night, closed at \$1.5700, down 1.05 cents and down 0.5 at \$6.9 on its trade weighted index. The stock market edged up 0.7 yesterday to a closing record of 717.1

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Pilkington improves on home ground

By Jonathan Clare

Pilkington Brothers, the St Helens glass maker, has made a trading profit, in to British operations for the first time in three years.

These businesses, which include products for the building and automotive industries, improved their second half performance by £13m compared with poor first half results.

Extraordinary costs of £12.3m from redundancies leave the British operations with a loss of £24.4m for the year against the previous loss of £41.3m.

The improvement came particularly in the last quarter and the trend is continuing; but Pilkington expects again to have redundancy costs of about £12m for the present year.

Imports from France and Belgium remain a problem and during the period from January to May 1982, Pilkington's share of the home market dropped from 55 per cent to 50 per cent. This decline has been reversed and it should again achieve 55 per cent during the present year, though this is still far below the 75 per cent of five years ago.

The encouraging overall results sent the shares up by more than one-third to 258p. The City had expected the second half to be almost as poor as the first and the profits of £49.9m came as a surprise.

The results benefited from exchange rate profits of £4.9m. Price increases for flat glass of 2.7 per cent made in September have stuck. So has a 5 per cent increase made in August for glass fibre.

The interest charge has increased by £4.5m to £23.3m, largely because of the acquisition of 30 per cent of Libbey-Owens-Ford in the United States through £108m (£68m) borrowings. Overseas companies are only a little down at £63.4m the result of the downturn in the German, Australian and Nigerian economies. South Africa was good but will deteriorate this year.

The devaluation of the Mexican peso hit results from associated companies which fell from £6.3m to £4.2m. Royalty income from licensing agreements has fallen from £39.4m to £28m, the level at which it is expected to remain for the next few years.

Carless in £20.6m cash call

By Jeremy Warner

Carless Capel and Leonard, the oil company with a large stake in the Humby Grove oil field in Hampshire, yesterday launched a rights issue to raise £20.6m. New shares are being offered at 155p on the basis of two for every nine held.

Announcing pretax profits for the year to the end of March, up from £1.79m to £2.74m, the company said it will have spent £11m on exploration in Britain and \$16m (£10m) on exploration and production in the United States. The company said it was raising the new money "to enable it to develop its successes and to acquire an interest in the Wytch Farm oilfield".

The Humby Grove oilfield is expected to be in production and generating cash flow by early 1985. Meanwhile, the company said that in the United States it has improved on the high drilling success rate achieved in 1982.

At the end of March the book value of the United States properties was £12.6m and the appraisal value was nearly three times that amount at £33m.

Director resigns at troubled Greenbank

By Our Financial Staff

Another boardroom resignation was announced yesterday at Greenbank Trust, the troubled investment and finance concern, which is under investigation by the Department of Trade.

Mr Malcolm Postgate, one of the three original Rowe Rudd partners who took over Greenbank in January 1981, resigned as a director "in order to pursue his other interests". Earlier he had said he would remain until long-awaited property transactions had been completed.

Mr Postgate's resignation follows the departure last year of Mr Tony Rudd, the second of the former Rowe Rudd triumvirate. Mr Gerald Kelly, who took over as Greenbank's chairman, is in sole charge, and he has appointed his wife, Mrs Jenny Kelly, as a director on what is described in a statement to shareholders, yesterday, as a "temporary basis" pending the issue to shareholders of a circular giving details of property transactions.

"At that time it is intended that new appointments will be made", said the statement from Mr Kelly.

The promised deal, which includes United Kingdom investment properties and trading situations, ran into difficulties when the Department of Trade moved in three months ago, but Mr Kelly says he is hopeful that it will soon be successfully concluded.

"I would hesitate to put a value on the deal but it will be substantially in excess of Greenbank's original asset value of £850,000. We are going to try and get the properties to the exchange state in four to six weeks' time and should be able to put the package before shareholders then."

Mr Kelly also said that the long overdue 1982 figures for Greenbank should be ready for shareholders by the middle of July.

Mr Kelly says that there will be further negotiation on its Spanish property development this week. He is optimistic that a deal can be put together which will benefit Greenbank shareholders.

Reuters still undecided

By Graham Searjeant

Nothing will be decided about the future ownership of Reuters before the autumn, Sir Denis Hamilton, Reuters' chairman, said yesterday after the company's annual meeting, held behind closed doors in the City.

"We realize that our shareholders have their own reasonable aspirations," Sir Denis said earlier, but the board was "taking its time" to find the best way to retain its independence, finance expansion and channel some of the enormous new found value of Reuters to the newspaper groups which indirectly own it through the Press Association, the Newspaper Publishers Association and their Australasian equivalents.

There is likely to be extended uncertainty in the market for newspaper shares, many of which are highly dependent on the possible value of their stakes in Reuters thought to be worth at least £600m if conventionally quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Apart from bickering among members of the NPA, and the need to stop Reuters' news agency services falling under anyone's control, the main stumbling block is now the need to use some of Reuters' profits to pay for the loss making Press Association news service.

Meanwhile, Reuters is to launch a variety of new services to give subscribers to its financial information on its monitor screens access to historical data. Mr Glen Reif, the managing director, said yesterday that the Monitor would offer services on bonds for investment analysis by the end of the year and on company results and statistics. Subscribers will also be able to call up an archive of newspaper files.

Provisional liquidator for Commarco

By Michael Prest

Commarco, the small commodity broker which yesterday appointed a provisional liquidator, may have run into trouble over dealings in aluminium, commodity market sources said last night. Its deficiency is believed to be about £200,000.

The risk is that clients, who numbered fewer than 100, will lose money because their funds were not fully separated from Commarco's. This is a common legal practice in commodity markets.

But the probable failure of a company which had acted for clients in all the main London commodity markets and is a member of the London International Financial Futures Exchange, is likely to accelerate the emergence of the Futures Brokers' Association.

Proposals for the FBA are before potential members and could be formally discussed within a few weeks. The FBA is intended to be a self-regulating body which will embrace, with the Bank of England's blessing, all member firms of existing commodity, futures exchanges, and it is hoped, other commodity brokers.

Mr Mark Hardy, the chairman of Commarco who indirectly owned 75 per cent of the company, said yesterday that notice of a creditors' meeting to be held within a fortnight, would be posted by Monday.

He, however, declined to say where the company had run into trouble.

Commarco is the first of the 260 members of LIFFE to face liquidation.

Self-made millionaire is mystery bidder

Sotheby knight lifts his visor

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

"I guess you wouldn't understand what buying this company seems like to an American," Mr Alfred Taubman said yesterday after announcing his intention to bid for the Sotheby Parke Bernet art auctioneering group. "It is like coming over here and buying the throne. Sotheby is an institution."

Mr Taubman, who is 58, has a fringe of wiry grey hair framing a tanned face. He is tall and plumpish in a dark business suit, with cuffs of knotted gold, the only visible sparkle of wealth. He has been identified as one of the 10 richest men in the US by *Forbes* magazine. "I think they said I was worth around \$550m but that kind of calculation is just nonsense," he said yesterday.

He intends to offer something over the £60m bid for Sotheby's made by Knoll International Holdings without recourse to borrowing. "I wouldn't say I had it in ready cash. But there's a little difference between assets and cash really, is there?"

To underline the point, he explains that he was the second largest shareholder in a partnership which sold its investment in the Irvine Ranch for a cool \$1bn (£533m) two months ago. "I put the deal together amidst a lot of publicity in 1977," he says. "The investment had cost us \$30m."

Mr Taubman is a self-made man, "though my mother and father had a hand in it," he laughs. They emigrated from Germany at the turn of the century without a penny, and his father made his way as an orchard farmer and builder near Pontiac, Michigan.

He was the youngest of four children and worked his way through college "by selling things like shoes and working in the construction industry". He was training as an architect and vacation jobs gave him an insight into the needs of retailers which was to prove the launching pad of his business fortunes.

He founded his own organization, the Taubman Company

A 1245% rise in under 9 years.

THE GROWTH FUND - £1,000 invested at the launch of the Perpetual Group Growth Fund on 11th September, 1974, would now be worth £23,450, a gain of 1245% compared to a rise of 239% in the FT Ordinary Index, 199% in the rate of inflation and 98% in a Building Society Share Account. The Growth Fund has out-performed all other unit trusts for capital growth during the period since it was launched to 9th June 1983. For investors who are seeking capital growth from an international portfolio.

THE INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY - The Managers invest internationally in whatever country, in whatever sector of industry and commerce and in whatever companies the prospects for capital growth appear to be greatest.

THE GROUP - Rather than offering a wide range of specialist funds, Perpetual manages only 3 UK based funds - the Growth Fund, the Income Fund and the Worldwide Recovery Fund. Each of the funds follow the same international investment philosophy (tempered by income considerations in the case of the Income Fund) without which Perpetual believe the results would not have been possible.

THE INCOME FUND - Launched on 18th June, 1979, the offer price of units has risen by 80.2% as at 8th June, 1983, as compared to a rise in the FT Ordinary Index of 48.4%. The estimated gross annual yield was 6.27% on an offer price of 90.1p on 8th June, 1983. For investors who are seeking a higher income than average from equities, with good prospects of capital growth.

WORLDWIDE RECOVERY FUND - Launched on 23rd January, 1982, the offer price of units has risen by 51.6% as compared to a rise in the FT Ordinary Index of 24.0%. The current value of the Fund is over £12 million. For investors looking for a higher risk/reward ratio.

AR 11 (1) Growth and Worldwide Recovery Fund figures to 9th June 1983, and 8th June 1983 respectively, in other words based on a unit price of £100.00 at launch. The figures shown are not performance ratios as a result of the unit price.

TAXATION CAN HARM YOUR WEALTH - Investors large and small who are aiming for maximum capital growth benefit by investing in an actively managed international fund which suffers no liability to Capital Gains Tax until units are sold. Larger investors in particular increase their potential for growth because funds which might otherwise be used to meet Capital Gains Tax continue to be invested on a compounding basis whilst they are switched from sector to sector and country to country.

... and, among the smaller groups, Perpetual continues to show its staying power in achieving a consistently above-average performance.

The Sunday Telegraph January 2, 1983

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To: Perpetual Group, 48 Hart Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 2AZ. Tel: (04912) 6868.

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Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____

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Why not send for details?

Not applicable in L.R. Member of the Unit Trust Association

City Comment

Testing the Volcker climate

The financial powers on Wall Street appear to be winning the battle to have Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, reappointed for a second term.

Mr Volcker has made his reputation with tough control of the money supply and his willingness to withstand the political pressure from the White House and Congress, which felt his inflexibility was first pushing the country into recession, then hampering its efforts to recover.

Thus Mr Volcker made a lot of political enemies, with the result that President Reagan showed a marked unwillingness to reappoint him when his present term ends in August.

Now, however, the tide appears to be flowing Mr Volcker's way. In the inner circle of White House aides the change of mood became apparent this week when Mr Donald Regan, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was far more complimentary about Mr Volcker's performance than he had been at the Williamsburg summit.

And yesterday, Mr Preston Martin, vice-chairman of the Fed and a man whom many had considered a candidate for the job, said that he believed Mr Volcker would get another term.

But it is not quite all out and dried. Mr Reagan is concerned that reappointing Mr Volcker might prove electorally unpopular and might therefore harm his own chances.

So his aides are now testing the climate among the conservative elements in Congress and this may take a few days.

Assuming the political opposition evaporates, Wall Street will have its way, and financial markets will breathe a sigh of relief. For while they may not like Mr Volcker, they do trust and respect him.

Bullion

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

House Buying costs

Temple bond

An income bond showing a return of 9.5 per cent net of basic rate tax is on offer through insurance brokers R. J. Temple. The bond is a four-year investment, underwritten by Sentry Assurance International of Bermuda. Bonds can be denominated in either dollars or sterling. The minimum investment is £1,500 for the sterling bond and \$2,500 for the dollar bond. The products of foreign insurance companies are not covered by the Policyholders Protection Act. Sentry does, however, have a British subsidiary.

Lloyd's meeting

A national meeting of the Association of Members of Lloyd's has been organized for Wednesday, June 22, to review the 1980 syndicate results. For the first time, Lloyd's names will be able to see a representative selection of syndicate results and have their last chance before the end of June to give notice of a change of syndicates. The cost of the meeting is £25 including lunch for existing members, £40 combined membership and meeting fee. Further details from the Association of Members of Lloyd's, Wheatthorpe House, Carmelite Street, London EC4 OAX. Tel: 01-353 7079.

Brighter image

The image of building societies as antiquated, inefficient and vulnerable to competition has been weakened by a recent survey of the attitudes of more than 100 City bankers, accountants and stockbrokers. Eighty-four per cent of those questioned thought the societies did a competent job; 38 per cent of those felt that it would be foolhardy to interfere with them.

Cover your tracks

If you travel abroad frequently, it is a bore to have to remember to make travel insurance arrangements for each separate trip. Travel insurance specialists Perry Gamble have solved the problem with their business. Travel insurance policy which provides worldwide cover for 12 months for a flat premium of £100, or £80 for Europe only. Cover is extensive, with £50,000 worth of medical fees insurance, £1,500 for baggage and personal effects, £500 for loss of money and £1,000 for cancellation. Substantial discounts are available for group schemes. Further details from Perry Gamble & Co., 13 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2BX.

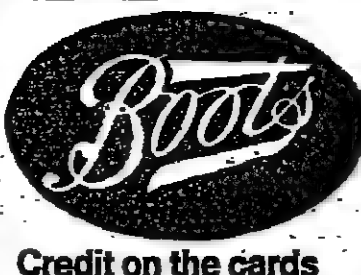
Anchor's away

Statistics compiled by Le Masurier, James & Chinn, the stockbrokers, on offshore gift funds show that Anchor Gift Edged was the best performer in the year May 21, 1982, to May 21, 1983. Runners up were Midland Offshore Gift and Henderson Offshore Gift. The table shows the top and bottom two performers in terms of the total net return.

| | Total net return % |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Anchor Gift Edged | +32.80 |
| Midland Offshore Gift | +32.64 |
| Henderson Offshore Gift | +32.63 |
| NatWest High Income Fund | +31.91 |
| Brown Shipley | +31.29 |
| Craigmount | +26.71 |
| Cater Allen | +26.49 |
| Imvicta Gift Growth Fund | +26.27 |
| Britannia 10M | +26.04 |
| HK Gift Fund dist | +23.50 |

Trust advice

The investment policy of unit trusts is relatively easy to determine - those with Japan in their name invest in that country - but it is often difficult to identify precisely where they invest. Help is at hand from an advisory service, the first of its kind, set up by Middlesbrough-based stockbrokers Standcliffe Todd & Hodgson.



Credit on the cards

Boots, the high street chemists, is offering customers its own in-store credit card which can be used in its 1,046 stores throughout Britain. The new card, like Access and Barclaycard, will have a minimum monthly payment of 2.5 or 5 per cent of the outstanding balance, whichever is the greater.

Monthly interest is the same as Access and Barclaycard - 1.75 per cent a month or 21.1 per cent on an annual basis. The aim is to encourage customers to spend more in Boots' stores. It intends to introduce special offers and discounts, which will be available only to cardholders. Applications will be vetted by National Westminster Bank which is financing the scheme and will be subject to the normal credit criteria.

Retiring partners

Retirement arrangements for partners are often complicated and expensive. *Partners for Partners*, an up-to-date publication from Oyez Longman, shows how all partners, from the senior to the most junior, can make pension arrangements which offer tax, asset-preserving and financial advantages, safeguarding both their own position and the partnership's business base. Written by Robin Ellison, solicitor and pensions expert, it is available from the publishers, price £45.

Maximum saving

Maximum investment plans, popular with the over 40s saving for retirement, differ considerably in the amount which the company holds back to cover administrative charges, and hence the amount actually invested for the policyholder. A recent survey by investment consultants Chase de Vries reveals that companies investing the highest percentage of each premium for the benefit of the policyholder are Centennial Life, London Life and National Provident Institution. However, the measurement of charges takes no account of the investment performance.

Mortgage fears

An increase in mortgage rates looks increasingly likely as interest rates come down substantially in the next two weeks. The Building Societies Association has called an extraordinary council meeting on June 22 to decide on mortgage rates and unless there is a cut in interest rates between now and then, homebuyers could find themselves paying an extra 1.5 per cent more for home loans. This would put the rate up to 11.5 per cent and would cost a borrower with a new £25,000 loan an extra £17 a month after tax relief. The societies have failed in recent months to attract sufficient money to satisfy mortgage demand, now running at record levels. Last month they pulled in only £319m when they need at least £700m to maintain lending at present levels. "Without an increase in the inflow of funds, societies will be obliged to cut back their mortgage lending which would result in an inevitable lengthening of mortgage queues," said an association spokesman. Some societies are already turning borrowers away and many have three-month waiting lists. Any increase in home loan rates announced on June 22 would come into effect on July 1.

Gold Market for the rich, brave and foolish

Gold is holding its head above the choppy waters of \$400 an ounce, but there are few people in the market who would rule out the possibility of its sinking in the circumstances. Investment in the metal or in shares and coins is even riskier than usual. The market is baffled because all the signals conflict. The bulls can point to lower or at least static interest rates, the continuing international debt crisis, and the alleged "resistance level" at this price on the charts and in computer trading programmes. Against the bears say interest rates will rise, if anything that fabrication demand for gold is weak, and speculators can still make more money in other markets. There is also a chance that some hard-pressed countries will sell gold reserves. One reasonably clear fact is that the speculative buying which buoyed the market earlier in the year has vanished. Speculators abandoned gold at the end of January when the expected cut in American interest rates failed to materialize. Gold has lost \$100 an ounce since then. The departure of speculators has left the metal at the mercy of physical demand. But, as Consolidated Gold Fields has argued, demand is finely balanced around current prices. A decline revives fabrication buying while a rise quickly stops it, depending on the strength of the dollar and on real interest rates. If bullion has no obvious direction, other forms of gold investment are even more unpredictable. Gold mine shares, particularly South African, are widely thought to be overpriced. Apart from not fully discounting the weakness of the market, the mines also face rapid cost increases. Nor is a falling market, or one in which a fall is quite possible, the time to pay a premium for coins. Kruggerands are selling at about \$10 over the metal price. A bullion collapse could therefore leave the holder of coins very exposed. This is a market for the brave (or foolish) and the rich. There is still a respectable body of opinion which maintains that gold will end the year higher than it is now. A typical market reaction whereby operators decide that a commodity is underpriced is all that is needed. But that is for risk takers. With real interest rates at their current level, the potential investor in gold is probably best advised to wait until the direction of the market is evident.

Conveyancing

How agents plan to cut the cost of buying a home by 50pc

Last year, homebuyers paid an estimated £1,000m in legal fees to solicitors for conveying their properties.

Mr David Southwell, of the National Institute of Conveyancing Agents, which represents 61 conveyancing practices, reckons this is too much, and that his members could cut homebuyers' legal fees by as much as 50 per cent. More than 1.3 million homebuyers moved house last year - 860,000 raised a building society loan and approximately 430,000 borrowed from the bank.

For every buyer there is also a seller and the legal fees on these 1.3 million transactions total an estimated £300 (£230 each for buyer and seller). This produces a total legal fees bill of £630m.

Monopoly

But in addition a substantial proportion of buyers and sellers - mainly the elderly - do not require a loan. Mr David Southwell reckons that taking these homebuyers into account the total legal fees bill is well over the £1bn mark. "In addition there was a total bill of £179m for solicitors acting for the building societies," said Mr Southwell, who has campaigned for some time to have the solicitors' monopoly of the crucial aspects of conveying removed. "There is no evidence of any member of the public having had any financial loss as a result of dealing with conveyancing agents," said Mr Southwell. But he reckons most of his members would convey the average property for around £125 - half the fee paid by homebuyers using a solicitor.

The abolition of the solicitors' monopoly of conveyancing was one of the proposals in Labour's manifesto. The Alliance is also keen to make housebuying cheaper - particularly for first-time buyers. And Mr Southwell said Mr Thatcher indicated in a letter that there would be further examination of a report prepared by officials.



Not surprisingly, the Law Society strongly opposes any move to abolish its monopoly.

"Our concern is to protect the interests of the public," said Nicola Watkins, of the Law Society. "The public does not have the protection by going to a conveyancing agent that is provided by going to solicitors."

There are also disciplinary procedures for solicitors who are negligent.

Mr Southwell dismissed these objections as solicitors' protecting their own interest. "All our members have professional indemnity insurance of at least £100,000 per transaction. None of our members has been sued for financial loss by a client. Over 70 per cent of our members are fellows of the Institute of Legal Executives."

Since the beginning of this year, the Law Society has brought four prosecutions against conveyancing firms and has failed at each attempt. Licence Mr Southwell would like to see firms like his own able to complete conveyances (at the moment they can do everything except draft the final transfer deed which still has to be completed by a solicitor, barrister or notary public), he would not like to see conveyancing totally unregulated. His proposal is that conveyancing agents would have to obtain a licence from their local trading standards officer which would be dependent on the conveyancer showing valid professional indemnity cover of at least £100,000.

How can a homebuyer find a conveyancing agent who is reliable? "All our members have professional indemnity cover and we can recommend a firm of conveyancing agents in the homebuyers' area," said Mr Southwell.

Some of the biggest firms, which are members of the Institute of Conveyancing Agents, include Houseowners Services South West, in Exeter; Houseowners Services Eastern, in Cleethorpes; Charterhouse and Co, which has offices along the south coast and Land and Title Transfer in Birmingham.

The National Institute of Conveyancing Agents is at 10 Upper Belmont Road, Bristol, BS7 9BQ.

Lorna Bourke

Discrimination

Maternity-leave woman not given suitable job

A woman's right to return to her old job, or a suitable alternative, after maternity leave has been upheld in a test case under the Employment Protection Act of 1978.

The London North Industrial Tribunal unanimously announced last week that it found that Microgen, a Hertfordshire-based company dealing in computer services, had discriminated against Mrs Caroline Brown Williams, its former southern region production manager, by failing to provide her with suitable employment after her return from confinement.

The case is believed to be the first time that a woman has successfully contested section 45 of the Act. This states that if an employee's job becomes redundant during maternity leave, she should be offered a suitable alternative employment on her return to work. If this is not provided, then this is treated as an act of unfair dismissal. Mrs Brown Williams was also found to have been discriminated against under the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

The main issue was that Microgen had agreed to maternity leave for Mrs Brown Williams from November 16, 1981, until August 30, 1982. But a month before she was to return to work, she was told that the management structure had been changed and she would be unable to return to her old position.

Mrs Brown Williams had previously been the regional production manager responsible for the south, with the northern operation being controlled by Mr Simon Brown.

During her leave, the company decided to merge these two positions into one. Both regional managers were considered for the job, although

only Mr Brown was offered the post, which he subsequently declined.

Microgen did not offer Mrs Brown Williams the job although the tribunal said in its report on the case: "It was not disputed as a question of fact, that in her job as regional production manager the applicant had been responsible for 75 per cent of the workload of the company." She also received a higher salary than Mr Brown, the tribunal said.

Microgen offered Mrs Brown Williams a choice of other employment as a client services representative or as manager of an inquiry service for its building division at the same salary she was receiving in her last job. But her solicitor, Mr John Angel, contended that this contravened the Sex Discrimination Act in that she was not promoted for a position to which she was qualified. He also maintained that it infringed the Employment Protection Act in that she was now being offered a job on less favourable terms.

In finding for Mrs Brown Williams and ordering that compensation should be agreed between the two parties, the tribunal said in its report: "The tribunal could not help but wonder what would have happened if she had not taken her statutory leave to have her baby. The tribunal could not help but come to the conclusion that she would have undoubtedly been considered for the position."

The Equal Opportunities Commission said that the judgment would be "useful" in its campaign to ensure employment security for women on maternity leave.

Patrick Donovan

Michael Prest

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Examples are for investors aged 16-39 and assume current rates of interest and tax which are maintained. Excellent yields are also available for investors aged over 40. Further details available on request. *Equivalent to 30% tax payers.

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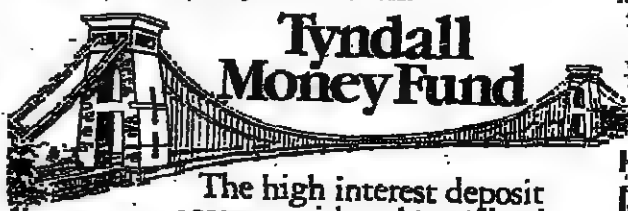
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FAMILY MONEY

Savings

Why the Hunt investigation will not help investor who lost £12,000

Frank Bush, a retired civil servant from Farnborough, is one of the 2,000 investors who stand to lose money following the disappearance of the portfolio manager Mr. Hunt and the subsequent suspension of his companies by the Department of Trade.

But Mr. Bush is in a worse position than most of the other investors who gave their savings to Mr. Hunt. For he put his £12,000 not with the Exchange Securities Companies that advertised their investment management services, but with something called Exchange Holdings Betting Services through which Mr. Hunt placed bets on investment performance on behalf of some 200 select investors.

And because EBBS is not a company, it is not subject to the action taken by the Department of Trade, and does not come under the jurisdiction of the special manager, Mr. Stephen Ames, of Thomson McLintock, who is presently winding up Mr. Hunt's empire.

Mr. Bush received no letter, for instance, when Mr. James implicated Mr. Hunt's creditors.

Says Mr. Bush: "I don't think anyone is acting on my behalf." EBBS is reckoned to have taken as much as £4m of clients' money. The attraction was that, unlike the other investment schemes - where profits on commodities, share dealings, or futures contracts attracted tax - EBBS was only liable for betting tax. Instead of buying a commodity or a commodity future, Mr. Hunt placed a bet on the course of the market.

Mr. Bush originally invested £2,000 with one of the main investment companies. He then switched some £2,900, including the profits made for him, to the betting company. He then handed over a further £9,000 after meeting Mr. Hunt personally. Like most other investors, Mr. Bush has no recourse except to sue Mr. Hunt for their money personally.

Mr. Bush wrote to Mr. James and received a letter back saying Mr. James had no jurisdiction over EBBS.



Hunt: Placed bets on investment performance.

Mr. James is sympathetic. "I have kept copies of the correspondence with Mr. Hunt sent me by some of the EBBS investors. We may be able to start doing something for them when the companies are sorted out. But at the moment, I have no responsibility to them. I am solely concerned with the companies that the Department of Trade is winding up."

So what should investors do? I asked Mr. James. "Logically,

they should move to take bankruptcy proceedings," he said, but he would not confirm if he, or the Department of Trade, was planning to do that.

Next week, the Department of Trade petition to wind up Exchange Securities and Commodities and a number of other Hunt companies will be heard in London.

At the same time, Manchester solicitors Alexander Tatham, who are acting for investors representing some £15m out of the estimated £13m placed with Mr. Hunt, are asking the court to ratify the appointment of Mr. Philip Livesey, senior partner of accountants Coopers & Lybrand in Manchester, as Receiver.

Mr. David Pine, of Tatham's, says: "A receiver will be able to act for all investors, including those who put money with EBBS and for whom no-one, it seems, is acting at the moment. Because there are so many investors outside the scope of the present investigation, we think that this move is appropriate."

Margaret Drummond

Wines

Hasty praise for 1982 clarets

It is rare indeed for a claret vintage to receive such a relatively quick and unanimous endorsement as the 1982 vintage of First Growth Chateau Margaux, Laura Menzelopolous, goes so far as to say he "would compare it to the 1961 vintage."

Since fine vintage claret is an important sector in wine investment, the opening offer by the wine arm of Grand Metropolitan, Peter Dominie, should be given serious consideration. As their knowledgeable buyer, Mr. James Long, says: "They must represent excellent buys for drinking from the late 1980s onwards."

The exceptional heat at the time of the 1982 harvest produced fine grapes, whose juice had to be cooled to ferment correctly. Most of 1982 clarets show deep colour, high tannin (necessary in any great wine that is to keep), but low acidity.

The Dominie Prices include both excise duty and VAT. And payment is not required until delivery is effected during the summer or autumn of next year; their offer closes on September 25. Branches have details or otherwise write to Dominie at Vintner House,

Harlow, Essex. I would particularly signal out two Pauillacs: Pontet-Canet at £84 and Duhart-Milon-Rothschild at £90, both per dozen bottles.

With world-wide demand - particularly from North America and Europe - the 1982 clarets reflect the weakness of the French franc. Most estates opened about 10-20 per cent above their price for the 1981 vintage, even though last year's crop was quite large. This is a measure of both Bordeaux confidence in the quality and investment demand.

Christopher's offer the '82 ex cellars Bordeaux inclusive of VAT. Upon delivery in mid 1984, freight and duty (about £15) will be invoiced. Their prices range from £18 for Chateau Margaux (not a potential auction room entry but a Premieres Cotes de Bordeaux for drinking in 4-5 years) to £50 for Bataille and £74 for

Pinchon-Longeville-Baron. Details can be obtained from 4 Ormond Yard, London, SW1V 6JT.

Prospero Wines (2 Warrington Crescent, London, W9 1EH) consider that probably only 25 per cent of chateaux in 1982 were able to cope effectively with the problems of high fermentation. They have selected 14 estates including Lynch Moussas, Troplong Mondot (a St. Emilion Grand Cru) and Crozier-Bages.

Hawkins and Nurick (31F High Street, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6AH) acts for several chateaux. Its '82 list includes Chateau-Spice, Gloria and Cheval-Blanc. The latter, always much in world demand, was bought by Charles Hawkins in the first tranche (as it is traditional to split the quality available into differently priced parcels).

Southwold-based Adams on

the Suffolk coast has a good selection. Buyer, Simon Loftus, says he has tried to restrain his excitement over the vintage: it "has the promise of a truly great year". His list includes La Lagune at £58, Haut Bataille, Haut Bailly (a lovely red Graves), Palmer at £110, and all first growths except Mouton.

Laytons Wine Merchants (20 Midland Road, NW1 2AD) draws attention to the size of the '82 crop: 4,96m hl by comparison with only 3,31m hl (1981) and 3,66m hl (1980). Its offer is for half payment 30 days from invoice and the balance on September 30. It includes Branaire Ducru, Lascombes, and La Lagune, which is a most consistent London wine.

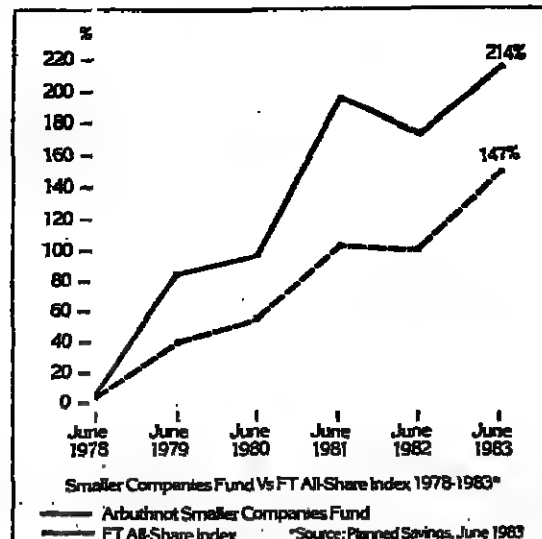
Other merchants with interesting lists of this outstanding vintage include Tanners Wines (26 Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, SY1 1XD), Henry Townsend (Chalk Pit House, Colehill, Ashmole, Bucks, HP7 0LW), and Harvey's of Bristol.

With an investment opportunity for 1982 clarets at opening price, it is well worthwhile foregoing purchases of such recent years as 1980 and 1979 to stock up.

Coral Gregory

Arbuthnot
Smaller Companies
Fund

Take advantage of the trend



Margaret Drummond

Investment Example 1
If you had invested £1,000 on 1st June 1978, on 1st June 1983 it would have increased to £2,140.*

Investment Example 2
If you had invested £1,000 on 1st June 1982, on 1st June 1983 it would have increased to £1,170.*

On the whole smaller companies have stood up to the recession comparatively well. Even so the performance of Arbuthnot's Smaller Companies Fund has been consistently outstanding, as the graph clearly demonstrates.

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And clearly the British Government has assigned them an important and favourable role in its overall economic strategy.

So, when you consider the record of smaller companies over the past lean years, how much better do you think they - and Arbuthnot's Smaller Companies Fund - are likely to do in better conditions?

Remember the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

General Information

Applications will be acknowledged and unit certificates will be issued within 30 days. Subsequently units can be purchased or sold back daily. Repayment is made within 14 days of our receipt of renounced certificates. At the current offer price of £2.10 per income unit, 65.1p per accumulation unit, units are estimated to yield 1.5% p.a. gross. Distribution on income units is made on 15th June and 15th December each year. The offer price includes an initial charge of 5% out of which the Managers will pay commission to qualified intermediaries (not available on request). The annual charge is 1% of the Trust's value plus VAT which is deducted from the gross income of the Trust. The Trust Deed permits the Managers to increase this to a maximum of 1% plus VAT subject to giving unit holders three months' written notice. The daily price and yield appear in most leading newspapers. Offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland. Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. Managers: Arbuthnot Securities Limited (Reg in Edinburgh 46694), 25 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh. Members of the Unit Trust Association.

Arbuthnot Securities Limited, 37 Queen Street, London EC4R 1BY or phone 01-236 5281.

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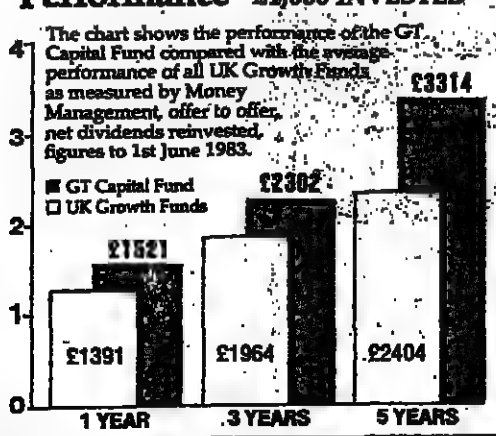
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Date _____

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In our view, now that the election is over, speculators who were forcing Australian share prices down before the election will disappear and the new Labour Government's main aim will be to restore confidence both at home and with the foreign investor.

More important, the international economic background is now favourable and minerals will reappear on many shopping lists. And not just to meet current demand.

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It is only fair to point out that many Australian companies are relatively small. Individually, they can suffer if projects fail,

as can the private investor. To reduce risk, we have cast our net wide, selecting only the most promising Australian shares.

In the course of our investigations, our management team visits Australia to inspect mines and talk to geologists as well as decision makers in local companies.

What could be a risky venture in less capable hands can be an attractive market for the knowledgeable investor.

WHAT THE F.T. SAID.

In November last year the F.T. reported: "Australia has almost unlimited potential - its vast mineral and energy wealth being complemented by relative political stability and fiercely defended democratic values."

An assertion which adds weight to our belief that now is the time to invest in Barclays Unicorn Australia Trust which aims for long term capital growth by investing mainly in a spread of Australian companies.

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We urge you to post the coupon without delay.

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The offer price of units, which can change daily, was 95.3p on 8th June 1983 while the current estimated annual gross yield was 1.28%. Income is paid on 1st August and 1st February.

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*Adjusted for currency movements.

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SURNAME (Mr, Mrs or Miss)

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(A contract note showing the number of units purchased will be sent to you. Certificates will be posted within six weeks. In the case of joint applications all must sign. Renunciation is paid to qualified intermediaries; rates are available on request. This offer is not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.)

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THE GT GROUP

Election shares hesitate

ACCOUNT DAY Dealings began, June 8. Dealings and, June 17 Contango Day, June 20. Settlement Day, June 27

The stock market gave a cautious thumbs-up to the Conservative election victory yesterday as share prices recovered from a hesitant start to close marginally higher on the day.

Jobbers appeared reluctant to make a market first thing and, as a result, prices opened easier as profit-taking developed among most blue chip companies.

But the selling proved short-lived, despite the lack of a positive lead from the gilt and money markets. The FT Index ended the day 0.7 higher at 717.1, having been 4.7 off at the start.

Dealers reported renewed US support after hours, as Wall Street celebrated the Tory win, with Glaxo recovering an early fall to close 40p higher at 895p.

Fisons was 35p higher at 695p and Vickers 6p higher at 117p.

Beecham was also a strong market, dipping as low as 360p at one stage, before recovering to close at 365p, a net fall on the day of 3p.

Gilt also recovered from a shaky start, scoring gains of up to 2p in active trade, helped by hopes of lower interest rates in the not too distant future. As a

result of the market's buoyancy, the Bank of England too the opportunity of releasing a further tranche of £800m of Treasury 9½ per cent 1988 in shorts. The stock closed 25p higher at £95½.

Shares of Rowntree Mackintosh did little in the run-up to the election. Rumours in the market suggest that the company is contemplating a £50m rights issue following the recent acquisition in the US of Tom's Foods, the snack food group, for £140m. The share price closed unchanged at 222p. Rowntree says its just speculative.

Fears of an imminent fund-raising exercise by RTZ, the mining finance group, continued to depress the shares, which fell 30p to 532p. The company reckons a possible excursion into the bond market may be on the cards instead of a conventional rights issue. Big

companies like BOC Group (down 1p at 217p), ICI (up 2p at 480p) and MEPC (22p, unchanged) have all raised money in the bond market.

Those takeover stories at Tripartite refused to lie down. Yesterday, the shares hit 240p before closing at 238p - a net gain of 6p on the day. Once again, RTZ has been tipped as the most likely contender, despite repeated denials. Distillers, also tipped as a likely bidder, closed unchanged at 237p.

Shares of Sir Joseph Causton were unchanged at 52p following the news that Lord Matthews's Fleet Holdings, owner of the Daily Express, Sunday Express and Daily Star had recently bought 3.2 million shares at 55p, as a long-term investment from Smith St Ambury.

This represents around 20 per cent of the equity. Only last week Smith St Ambury, unchanged at 42p, announced crippling losses

of about £15m as a result of reading the gilt market wrong. The shares lost 75 per cent of their value overnight and the group was forced hastily to arrange a £2.7m rights issue to help it out.

Princes of Wales Hotels showed a bit more enthusiasm for Taddale Investment's decision to buy a stake in the company. Taddale has agreed to buy 899,000 shares at 110p a share. This represents about 16.5 per cent of the issued capital. The shares closed 19p higher at a new high of 105p.

Nationwide Leisure, currently traded under L63, makes the transfer to the Unlisted Securities Market on Monday. The group, which established itself along the south coast, recently purchased the privately-owned Camping International Group, for £1.1m.

Among builders, Taylor Woodrow climbed 10p to 585p after the annual meeting at which shareholders were told that results for the current year were marginally ahead of last year. The order book stands at £277m, compared with £239m last time.

John Finlan also encountered support, rising 38p to 188p after the appointment to the board of Mr Stewart Jamieson, the driving force behind W. E. Norton, and his purchase of a near 15 per cent stake in W. E. Norton closed 5p higher at 33p, after its latest acquisition.

There were raised glasses at Macallan Glenlivet, 35p up at 555p, where rivals Highland Distillers have just bought a 6 per cent stake. Highland ended the day 2p lower at 105p.

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RECENT ISSUES

| Company | Price | Change |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| Adam Leisure 10p (Oct 82) | 10p | 0.00 |
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BRITISH FUNDS

| BRITISH FUNDS | | | | | | |
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| 1000 | Treas | 8-1/2 | 1983 | 992 1/2 | 9,929 | 10,670 |
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| 95 | Fund | 10 1/2 | 1984 | 100 1/2 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
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| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | Change |
| 1000 | High | Low | Company | Price | |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

| DOLLAR STOCKS | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------------|-----|----|--------|-------|--------|
| 11 1/2 | 8 1/2 | Pracpan | 116 | 04 | 20 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Pac Ord | 120 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Pm | 120 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 1000 Eatin Corp | 121 | 04 | 10 1/ | | |

DOLLAR STOCKS

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------|----|---|------|----|----|
| 391 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 392 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 393 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 394 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 395 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 396 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 397 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 398 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 399 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 400 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 401 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 402 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 403 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 404 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 405 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 406 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 407 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 408 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 409 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 410 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 411 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 412 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 413 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 414 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 415 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 416 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 417 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 418 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 419 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 420 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 421 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 422 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 423 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 424 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 425 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 426 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 427 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 428 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 429 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 430 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 431 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 432 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 433 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 434 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 435 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 436 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 437 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 438 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 439 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 440 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 441 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 442 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 443 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 444 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 445 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 446 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 447 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 448 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 449 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 450 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 451 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 452 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 453 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 454 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 455 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 456 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 457 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 458 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 459 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 460 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 461 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 462 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 463 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 464 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 465 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 466 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 467 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 468 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 469 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 470 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 471 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 472 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 473 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 474 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 475 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 476 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 477 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 478 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 479 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 480 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 481 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 482 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 483 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 484 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 485 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 486 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 487 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 488 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 489 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 490 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 491 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 492 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 493 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 494 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 495 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 496 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 497 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 498 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 499 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |
| 500 | 254 | Pat Allen Hires | 38 | 0 | 38.3 | 11 | 11 |

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

| BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--------------|-----|---|---|------|----|----|---|
| 154 | 67 | Allied-Lynns | 152 | • | 1 | 8.6 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | Rae | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | Budweiser | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100 | St. Louis | 153 | • | 1 | 14.2 | 87 | 10 | 8 |
| 154 | 100</ | | | | | | | | |

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-----|----|------|------|------|
| 254 | AEI | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | AGS Research | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | AMEC Grp | 254 | 12 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 13.5 |
| 254 | APV Hldgs | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 50 | Aurion Bros | 43 | -2 | 11.7 | 10.5 | 12.9 |
| 254 | Avon | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 15 | Aviation Sec | 66 | -1 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 11.9 |
| 254 | Avnet Int | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avnet Int | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 15 | Avnet Int | 66 | -1 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 11.9 |
| 124 | WARGO | 124 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
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| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 10.6 |
| 254 | Avramco Inc | 254 | -2 | 10.1 | 9.5 | |

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |

High Low Company

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
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| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |
| 25.2 | 168 | 114 | Ball Sams | 180 |

High Low Company

| | | | | |
|------|-----|------|----------------|-----|
| 22.5 | 160 | 92 | Huntleigh Corp | 166 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
| 22.5 | 170 | 73 | Hutch Whamp | 94 |
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| 23.0 | 454 | 14 | Metco | 202 |
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High Low Company

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| 14.8 | 1 month | 9% | Interbank M |
| 6.9 | Weekend | Open 13 1/2 | |
| 18.2 | 1 week | 19 1/2-19 3/4 | |
| 36.5 | 1 month | 19 1/2-19 3/4 | |
| 6.9 | 3 months | 10 1/2-10 3/4 | |
| 14.8 | | | First Class Finance |
| 12.1 | 3 months | 10 1/2 | |
| 14.8 | | | Finance House Rate |
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| 7.5 | | | Treasury B |
| 19.4 | Applications | 2329-2400 | |
| 18.7 | Bids at | 237.00 | |
| 10.0 | Last week | 237.00 | |
| 14.8 | Average rate | 23.501% | |
| 6.9 | Next week | 23.00% | |
| 6.9 | | | |

High Low Company

| Company | Price | Change |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
| 1000 High Low Company | 1000 | 0.00 |
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| 1000 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1 |
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| | 8.1 | 8.2 | 15.1 | 205 | 145 | Phillips 40 |
| +6 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 136 | 69 | Phillips 40 |
| | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 235 | 145 | Phillips 40 |
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| | 27.1 | 5.7 | 24.1 | 241 | 133 | Phillips 40 |
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| 2370-2378 1/2 | 325-330c disc |
| 11.35-11.37 1/2 | 12-15 1/2c |
| 12.05-12.08 1/2 | 15-16 1/2c |
| 11.97-11.98 1/2 | 15-18 1/2c disc |
| 360-361 | 17-18 1/2c prem |
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Market Other

David Blake traces Mrs Thatcher's path to triumph over 1,500 days of office

The anatomy of a Conservative landslide

This had been the biggest landslide of recent times and it is also by all conventional rules of politics one of the most surprising. We should not forget how surprising.

After four weeks of campaigning in which a big gap turned into a chasm, it all has a feeling of inevitability. Yet at the halfway stage of its life the Thatcher administration looked likely to be moving to the biggest defeat in modern political history rather than the biggest victory.

Only two years ago the economy was in deep trouble and law and order in our cities was breaking down in the face of riots so bad that the Home Secretary was planning to reopen Army camps because the prisons were too full to hold the rioters. Our politics have come a long way since.

After 1,500 days in office, Mrs Thatcher has set an enviable number of political records. It is the first time since 1900 that the same person has won a working majority twice in a row. It is the first time since 1959 that a government has been re-elected after a reasonably full term. No government this century has achieved an increase in its majority on anything like this scale. It is as big a win in terms of seats as 1945, an ironic reversal of Mr Wedgwood Benn's Predictions that Labour would win a landslide victory of 1945 proportions.

Four main strands make up this turnaround:

1. The success of Mrs Thatcher in beating off challenges to her leadership, which in the summer of 1981 were real indeed.

2. Splits in the Labour Party, which divided an anti-Conservative vote, which is roughly the same this time as it was in 1979.

3. The Government's success in persuading the public that there was no alternative to its economic policies and that these were starting to work.

4. A series of events which shifted the whole climate of public opinion towards "Thatcherism" of which the most important is the war in the Falklands.

Any one of these would probably not have been enough to get Mrs Thatcher back, let alone give her the bumper majority she now has. Taken together they made her unstoppable.

For Mrs Thatcher, the low point came in July 1981. In the early weeks of that month, Britain's inner cities were scarred by riots, giving new arguments to those wanting to ease up in the fight against inflation and try harder to cut unemployment.

The economic recovery which Sir Geoffrey Howe had started to discern that spring showed no signs of materializing. And at a Cabinet meeting the Prime Minister and Chancellor found themselves virtually isolated as their colleagues refused pressure for another round of spending cuts.

That meeting was the low point for Mrs Thatcher and it was the high point for her Conservative critics.

They thought that they had won the battle. By September 14 three of the leading wets in the Cabinet - Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Soames and Mr Mark Carlisle - had been dismissed and Lord Thorneycroft, who described himself as "rising damp", had been removed as chairman of the Conservative Party.

To Mrs Thatcher's critics the changes were a further sign of her unwillingness to accept criticism or argument. But the effect of the changes was to give her the control over policy in the Cabinet which she had until that time lacked.

A majority of the Cabinet in the first two years of the Administration had been out of sympathy with key parts of what Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe saw as their central economic strategy, after the September 1981 reshuffle, any fundamental change had to come through rebellion without rather than opposition within the Cabinet.

That rebellion duly came at the Conservative conference in October 1981 at Blackpool, where leading wets made a strong plea for refuting the economy. One of Mrs Thatcher's leading policy advisers sent to that conference openly admitting that he expected it to be her last as leader. "The experiment has failed", he said.

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Pressure for constitutional changes to make a Labour government closer to what party activists want had been building up throughout the 1970s. At the 1980 conference, two crucial changes were agreed which became the focus of great bitterness.

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Yet it was the parliamentary party which provided the biggest upset, when it chose Mr Michael Foot in preference to Mr Denis Healey to be its leader. When it did so, Labour was riding high in the polls with around 50 per cent of the vote.

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1979
May 3: Mrs Thatcher becomes Prime Minister with overall majority of 43

1980
Oct 1: Labour votes for mandatory reselection of MPs and electoral college to elect the party leader.

Oct 15: Mr Callaghan to retire as Labour leader.
Nov 10: Mr Foot elected leader.

1981
Jan 25: Four former Labour ministers announce formation of Council for Social Democracy.

Nov 26: Mrs Shirley Williams wins Crosby.

1982
Jan 26: Unemployment rises to 3,070,621.
Mar 25: Roy Jenkins wins at Glasgow Hillhead.

April 2: Argentina invades Falklands.
April 5: Task Force sails, Lord Carrington resigns.

May 11: Health workers begin action.
June 14: Ceasefire in Falklands.

June 23: Labour to take action to oust Militant Tendency.
Oct 28: Labour gain Birmingham Northfield.

Nov 2: Miners vote against strike.
Dec 14: Health unions to end dispute.
Dec 17: Inflation drops to 6.3 per cent.

1983
Feb 24: Mr Tatchell loses at Bermondsey.
March 24: Mr Oswald O'Brien wins Darlington for Labour.

May 9: Mrs Thatcher announces election.

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None of that seemed apparent either to the members of the SDP or the Labour Party two years ago. They thought that the election would be lost by the Government on its economic record, as elections have been in the past 20 years.

It is certainly true that even by the unimpressive standards of the British economy, our economic performance over the past four years has been bad. Output is down from its 1979 level, manufacturing has shrunk dramatically and the country's unemployment has grown by one person every 63 seconds since the Government took office. The number out of work has gone up, after allowing for seasonal factors, for 42 months in a row.

The Government's success in selling its economic policy was part of a much wider triumph in persuading the people that it represented a new idea of what Britain stood for. At its core was "the resolute approach" and at the core of that was a credible doctrine was the Falklands war.

What began as one of the biggest British humiliations of the present century turned into a triumph and with that came governmental confidence that as long as they were determined in what they were doing they would carry the day. The attitude permeated through economic management, trade union relations and institutions like the Civil Service.

Without the Falklands war, Mrs Thatcher might have crawled back to a good second place in the election; with it she was triumphant. Right through the campaign the "spirit of the Falklands" was what Labour most feared. Although not introduced overtly by the Prime Minister, it kept cropping up in code, with references to Britain being strong and respected again. No one ever lost votes by winning a war, but in a country which had seen 30 years of declining world influence, a victory of this kind was symbolic to many people.



Public opinion and the Falklands: How the war affected Mrs Thatcher's standing in the polls.

In fact the ousting of the wets had given the Prime Minister, if not a united Cabinet, at least one in which she had time to show that the policy could work.

Securing her home base was one part of Mrs Thatcher's success story. But a even greater contribution came from the extraordinary urge for self-destruction which gripped the Labour Party over the past four years.

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Rodgers, forming the Social Democratic Party.

At first the SDP, which formed an alliance with the Liberals, seemed to take votes from the Conservatives rather than Labour. But throughout the whole of the summer of 1981, the Labour Party was torn apart by Mr Wedgwood Benn's campaign to wrest the deputy leadership from Mr Denis Healey.

When Mr Benn was beaten at Brighton in the autumn and a coalition of right-wingers and supporters of Mr Foot gained control of the national executive, Mr Foot used his power to ensure that Mr Benn kept control of the influential home policy committee, where he was able to press for left wing policies.

It is still too early to judge whether Mr Foot's handling of the Labour Party's problems between his election and Thursday's defeat was disastrous. The problem facing Mr Foot was the same as that facing any leader, that he could not deal with the problem of extremist without making the problem of disunity more public.

Opinion polls showed continuously that most people had two complaints about the Labour Party, that it was too extreme and too divided. The problem facing Mr Foot was the same as that facing any leader, that he could not deal with the problem of extremist without making the problem of disunity more public.

This really burst into the open with the selection of Mr Peter Tatchell as Labour candidate in the Bermondsey constituency, a traditional docklands stronghold in London. There was much wrong with Mr Tatchell as a Labour candidate for that area, but what made matters worse was that Mr Foot first said that he was not an endorsed candidate "and as far as I am concerned he never will be" and then agreed to back him.

It was this image of indecision which was so crucially exposed in the election itself. On policy towards Tories and on the practice of purges, Mr Foot came across as a man who did not know his own mind leading a party which had two.

The split of the anti-Conservative vote made the scale of the triumph possible. Whether that reflects the fact that Labour had lost its ability to unite the left of centre vote and had fallen under the control of a small

group of those who left the SDP are renegades who have harmed democracy is likely to be one of the main topics of debate for the next five years. It is clear that the next election will be fought under the first-past-the-post system. If anyone is to beat Mrs Thatcher they will have to find a way of gathering together the anti-Conservative vote.

None of that seemed apparent either to the members of the SDP or the Labour Party two years ago. They thought that the election would be lost by the Government on its economic record, as elections have been in the past 20 years.

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THE TIMES

SATURDAY JUNE 11 1983

Members of the new House of Commons

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† denotes a new member

CITY OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER SOUTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 67,773 | % vote |
| *Brooke, P.L. (Con) | 20,754 30.1 |
| Walker-Smith, A. (Lab) | 7,367 10.9 |
| Jones, S. (Lab) | 6,013 8.9 |
| Shorter, R. (Eco) | 419 0.6 |
| Reeve, A. (NP) | 248 0.4 |
| Spence, A. (Con) | 161 0.2 |
| Livini, W. (Ind) | 147 0.2 |
| Con majority | 13,387 38.1 |
| Total vote 55,109 Turnout 81.8% | |

Mr Peter Brooke, elected at a by-election in February, 1977, has been a Government whip since 1979. Contested Bedford, October 1974. B Mar 1974, ed Marlborough, Balliol College, Oxford, and Harvard Business School. Vice-president National Union of Students, 1955-56, president Oxford Union, 1957, Member Camden Borough Council, 1968-69; chairman Camden Committee for Community Relations, 1969-70. Former Swiss correspondent of *Financial Times*. Chairman of London firm of international management consultants and underwriting member of Lloyd's.

COLCHESTER NORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 77,292 | % vote |
| *Buck, P.A. (Con) | 29,921 38.7 |
| Montgomery, R. (Lab) | 14,873 19.1 |
| Allen, R.C. (Lab) | 10,397 13.4 |
| Wilkinson, D. (Ind) | 784 1.0 |
| Davies, R. (Lab) | 510 0.7 |
| Con majority | 15,048 36.6 |
| Total vote 56,485 Turnout 73.1% | |

Mr Anthony Buck, QC, Under Secretary for Defence for the Royal Navy, 1972-74; MP for Colchester 1961-83, Barrister and non-executive director, B Dec 1978; ed King's School, Ely, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Select Committee on Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) since 1977. Chairman, Conservative defence committee, since 1979. Chairman, executive committee of Conservative Lawyers, 1979, Member, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, 1975-77, Secretary, Conservative Home Affairs Committee, 1964-70, Member, executive, 1962 Committee.

COLCHESTER SOUTH AND MALDON

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 79,582 | % vote |
| *Waleham, J. (Con) | 31,296 39.3 |
| Stevens, J. (SDP/All) | 19,131 24.1 |
| Barnard, H. (Lab) | 7,932 10.0 |
| Con majority | 12,165 30.9 |
| Total vote 58,359 Turnout 73.3% | |

Mr John Waleham was appointed a Minister of State, Treasury, in April 1982. Under Secretary for Industry, 1979-81 and a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, 1981. A chartered accountant and former company director. Elected in February, 1974, contested Pansy, Wandsworth, 1970, and Coventry, East, 1966, B June 1932, ed *Charterhouse*. Former secretary, Conservative small business committee. Member of Lloyd's.

COLNE VALLEY

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 69,634 | % vote |
| *Wainwright, R.S. (Lab) | 21,139 30.4 |
| Hall, J. (Con) | 17,953 25.8 |
| Williams, A. (Lab) | 13,668 19.6 |
| Keen, T. (Lab) | 260 0.4 |
| L.L. majority | 3,146 5.9 |
| Total vote 53,060 Turnout 76.2% | |

Mr Richard Wainwright won the seat for the Liberals in 1966 after contesting it in 1964, the 1965 by-election and in 1959. He lost it in 1970 and regained it in 1974. Liberal parliamentary spokesman on Treasury affairs. Former spokesman on trade and industry and previous spokesman on economic and industrial affairs. Chartered accountant and company director. B Apr 11 1918; ed Shrewsbury School and Clare College, Cambridge. Chairman of Liberal Party, 1972-73. Vice-president, 1959-66. Director, Rovers Social Services Trust. Member, Select Committee on Treasury and Civil Service since 1979.

COVENTRY SOUTH

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| Electorate 63,697 | % vote |
| *Winterton, Mrs A. (Con) | 23,895 37.4 |
| Smedley, C. (Lab) | 15,436 24.1 |
| Gill, E. (Lab) | 9,783 15.3 |
| Con majority | 8,459 13.2 |
| Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9% | |

Mrs Ann Winterton, wife of Mr Nicholas Winterton, who was elected MP for the adjoining former Macclesfield constituency in 1971. B Mar 6 1941; ed Epping Grammar School for Girls, Essex, and St Mary's, Maidstone. Conservative Women's Advisory Committee, 1969-71. Joint Minister, South Staffordshire Hunt, 1959-64.

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| *Winterton, Mrs A. (Con) | 23,895 37.4 |
| Smedley, C. (Lab) | 15,436 24.1 |
| Gill, E. (Lab) | 9,783 15.3 |
| Con majority | 8,459 13.2 |
| Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9% | |

COVENTRY SOUTH-WEST

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 63,697 | % vote |
| *Winterton, Mrs A. (Con) | 23,895 37.4 |
| Smedley, C. (Lab) | 15,436 24.1 |
| Gill, E. (Lab) | 9,783 15.3 |
| Con majority | 8,459 13.2 |
| Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9% | |

COVENTRY NORTH-EAST

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 63,697 | % vote |
| *Winterton, Mrs A. (Con) | 23,895 37.4 |
| Smedley, C. (Lab) | 15,436 24.1 |
| Gill, E. (Lab) | 9,783 15.3 |
| Con majority | 8,459 13.2 |
| Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9% | |

COVENTRY NORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 63,697 | % vote |
| *Winterton, Mrs A. (Con) | 23,895 37.4 |
| Smedley, C. (Lab) | 15,436 24.1 |
| Gill, E. (Lab) | 9,783 15.3 |
| Con majority | 8,459 13.2 |
| Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9% | |

COVENTRY SOUTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 63,697 | % vote |
| *Winterton, Mrs A. (Con) | 23,895 37.4 |
| Smedley, C. (Lab) | 15,436 24.1 |
| Gill, E. (Lab) | 9,783 15.3 |
| Con majority | 8,459 13.2 |
| Total vote 49,114 Turnout 76.9% | |

COVENTRY SOUTH-EAST

| |
|-------------------|
| Electorate 63,697 |
|-------------------|

HORNSEY AND WOOD GREEN

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 73,870 | % vote |
| Reese, H. A. (Lab) | 22,320 30.2 |
| Venese, M. V. (Lab) | 18,424 25.0 |
| Burrell, M. (SDP/All) | 10,995 14.9 |
| Lang, P. (Eco) | 854 1.2 |
| Con majority | 3,999 5.4 |
| Total vote 52,596 Turnout 71.2% | |

Mr Hugh Russell, Minister for Social Security since 1981; Minister of State for Northern Ireland, 1979-81. An Opposition spokesman on Housing and land, 1974-79. Under Secretary for the Environment, 1974-79. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Whip) 1977-79; Assistant Government Whip, 1970-72. Solicitor, represented Haringey, Hornsey, 1966-83. Elected in March 1966. B Jun 21, 1927; ed Finchley Catholic Grammar School and King's College, London University. Member, Haringey Council, 1965-68; Hornsey Council, 1968-69 (deputy mayor, 1968-69); Middlesex County Council, 1961-65; Secretary, Conservative housing committee, 1967-70; vice-chairman, legal committee, 1970. Deputy leader, Government delegation to Council of Europe and Western European Union, 1970-73.

HORSHAM

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 30,407 | % vote |
| Horden, P. (Con) | 37,897 63.2 |
| Archibald, G. (SDP/All) | 16,112 26.9 |
| Ward, G. R. (Lab) | 4,985 8.3 |
| Spencer, P. (Eco) | 923 1.6 |
| Con majority | 21,785 36.4 |
| Total vote 59,933 Turnout 74.5% | |

Mr Peter Horden, MP for Horsham, 1964-74, was returned for Horsham and Crawley, 1974. Member of the Public Accounts Committee since 1966. Chairman, Conservative finance committee, 1970-72; member, executive 1972-74. Chairman, Conservative Finance Committee, 1970-72. Company director and member, London Stock Exchange, 1957-74. Director, Petroleum UK Ltd since 1974. Of Atlas Electronic and General Trust since 1975, and of Alliance Investment Co since 1978. B Apr 18, 1929; ed Geelong Grammar School, Australia, and Christ Church, Oxford. Consultant to Flims Ltd and to House of Fraser. Member of Lloyd's.

HOUGHTON AND WASHINGTON

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 75,680 | % vote |
| Boyes, R. (Lab) | 26,168 31.7 |
| Norton, R. (SDP/All) | 12,347 14.9 |
| Vane, R. (Con) | 12,104 14.5 |
| Lab majority | 13,821 17.3 |
| Total vote 50,619 Turnout 66.9% | |

Mr Roland Boyes, MEP for Durham since 1979. B 1937. Former teacher and assistant director, Durham County Council. Former director and town councillor for Peterlee, Easington, GtNWU.

HOVE

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 71,918 | % vote |
| Sainsbury, T. (Con) | 28,628 60.5 |
| Beames, M. T. (Lab) | 11,409 24.1 |
| Wright, C. (Lab) | 6,550 13.9 |
| Layton, T. (Eco) | 324 0.7 |
| Lille, K. (MDP) | 189 0.4 |
| Con majority | 17,219 36.4 |
| Total vote 47,300 Turnout 65.8% | |

1979: Total votes 50,342 (71.6%) - C 30,256 (60.1%); Lab 10,807 (21.5%); L 1,771 (3.5%); NF 303 (0.6%); C maj 19,444 (38.6%). Swing 3.3%.

Timothy Sainsbury, a director of J. Sainsbury Ltd and Blackwell Press Ltd, was elected at the 1973 by-election. B Jun 11, 1932; ed Eton and Worcester College, Oxford. Appointed PPS to the Secretary of State for the Environment, 1979. Chairman, all-party group for retail trade since 1979; chairman, all-party parliamentary committee for the retail trade since 1979. 1976-79, and vice-chairman since 1979; joint honorary treasurer, Conservative Friends of Israel, Governor, Centre for Environmental Studies, 1976-79. Sponsored Independent Displays (Control) Act 1981.

HUDDERSFIELD

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 68,174 | % vote |
| Sheerman, B. (Lab) | 30,051 44.2 |
| Tweedie, J. (Con) | 16,096 23.6 |
| Hastler, Mrs K. J. L. (Lab) | 12,027 17.6 |
| Hirst, H. (Ind) | 271 0.4 |
| Lab majority | 3,955 5.8 |
| Total vote 48,445 Turnout 71.1% | |

Mr Barry Sheerman, chairman of the PLP trade group since 1981, represented Huddersfield, East, 1962-83; contested Tyneside, October 1974. B Aug 11, 1940; ed Hampton Grammar School, Kingston Technical College, and LSE. Adviser to Institute for European Studies, since 1979. Public Accounts Committee, since 1981. Chairman, Parliamentary Advisory Council on Transport Safety, member, Loughor UDC Council 1978. Sponsored by Co-operative A.P., ASTMS.

HULL EAST

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 70,037 | % vote |
| Prescott, J. (Lab) | 23,615 33.9 |
| Lang, D. (Con) | 13,541 19.3 |
| Graham, Mrs C. (Lab) | 10,172 14.5 |
| Lab majority | 10,074 14.3 |
| Total vote 47,328 Turnout 67.6% | |

Mr John Prescott became Opposition Spokesman in Regional Affairs in 1981, a spokesman on transport, 1974-81. Member, European Parliament, 1973-79 and leader of the Labour delegation 1976-79. Former official of the National Union of Seamen. Elected in 1970; contested Southport, 1966. B May 31, 1938; ed Grange Secondary Modern School, Ebbw Vale, Rhondda Cynon and Taff, Glamorgan. Sponsored by NLS. Former member, Select Committee on Nationalised Industries, PPS to Mr Peter Shore when Secretary of State for Trade, 1974-79.

HULL WEST

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 57,702 | % vote |
| Randall, S. (Lab) | 15,361 26.6 |
| Hamphreys, M. (Con) | 11,707 20.3 |
| Lab majority | 3,654 6.3 |
| Total vote 56,463 Turnout 63.5% | |

Mr Stuart Randall, business consultant, contested Worcester, South, Oct 1974, against the Conservative. Member, European Parliament, 1973-79. B Jun 22, 1938; ed University of Wales, Cardiff. Sponsored by EETPU.

HULL NORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 74,543 | % vote |
| McNamara, K. (Lab) | 21,365 28.7 |
| Hayward, C. (Con) | 15,337 20.6 |
| Smith, T. A. (SDP/All) | 13,381 17.9 |
| Tenny, R. (Nat) | 222 0.3 |
| Lab majority | 6,028 8.1 |
| Total vote 50,305 Turnout 67.3% | |

Mr Kevin McNamara, an opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament since 1982. Lecturer in law, represented Kingston-upon-Hull, Central, February 1984-83, having been MP for Kingston upon Hull, North, 1966-74; contested Bridlington, 1964. B Sep 5, 1924; ed St Mary's College, Crosby, and Hull University. Chairman, PLP Northern Ireland group, former member, UK delegation to Council of Europe. Member, European Parliament, 1979-83. Member of Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1979-83. Member, Foreign Affairs Committee and chairman, sub-committee on Overseas Aid and Development. Sponsored by TGWU.

HUNTINGDON

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 76,668 | % vote |
| Major, J. (Con) | 34,254 62.4 |
| Galish, Mrs Sheila (Lab) | 13,906 25.3 |
| Slater, M. (Lab) | 6,317 11.5 |
| Elston, E. (Con) | 444 0.8 |
| Con majority | 20,348 37.1 |
| Total vote 54,921 Turnout 71.6% | |

Mr John Major who was appointed a Government Whip in 1983, was elected for Huntingdonshire in 1979, contested Camden, S. Parnham, North, in February and October 1974. Senior Executive of British Overseas Bank, and Associate of the Institute of Bankers. B Mar 29, 1943; ed Rutland Grammar School, Member, London Borough of Lambeth Council, 1968-71. Founded Lambeth Borough Young Conservatives in 1965. Chairman, Brixton Conservative Association, 1970-71. Chairman, Beckenham Conservative Association, 1971-73. Former secretary, Conservative Parliamentary Party (London), 1973-74. Member of the House of Commons, 1974-79. Minister of State, Home Office, since 1981. Government Whip Jan 1983.

HYNDEN

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 59,341 | % vote |
| Harveys, J. (Lab) | 19,405 32.7 |
| Davidson, J. (Lab) | 19,384 32.7 |
| Bridges, J. (SDP) | 6,716 11.3 |
| Smith, F. (Eco) | 266 0.4 |
| Gateson, P. (Ind) | 169 0.3 |
| Con majority | 21 |
| Total vote 45,940 Turnout 77.4% | |

Mr Vivian Davidson won the seat for the Conservatives in the March 1978 by-election; contested Hendon and Stevenage, February and October 1974. B Dec 14, 1938; ed Camden Hill House, Camden, and Broad Green College, Croydon. Member Croydon Borough Council, 1964-78, and GLC, 1970-73. Chairman Greater London Young Conservatives, 1967-68. Principal of firm of surveyors and valuers, since 1979. Chairman, Conservative Transport Committee; secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Employment Committees.

ILFORD NORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 60,348 | % vote |
| Bendall, V. W. H. (Con) | 22,042 36.5 |
| Gapes, M. J. (Lab) | 10,841 18.0 |
| Roxburgh, I. (SDP/All) | 10,052 16.7 |
| Con majority | 11,201 18.5 |
| Total vote 43,935 Turnout 73.3% | |

Mr Vivian Bendall won the seat for the Conservatives in the March 1978 by-election; contested Hendon and Stevenage, February and October 1974. B Dec 14, 1938; ed Camden Hill House, Camden, and Broad Green College, Croydon. Member Croydon Borough Council, 1964-78, and GLC, 1970-73. Chairman Greater London Young Conservatives, 1967-68. Principal of firm of surveyors and valuers, since 1979. Chairman, Conservative Transport Committee; secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Employment Committees.

ILFORD SOUTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 58,308 | % vote |
| Thorne, N. G. (Con) | 18,672 32.0 |
| Hogben, J. H. (Lab) | 14,106 24.3 |
| Scott, R. (Lab) | 7,909 13.6 |
| Nairn, R. A. (BNP) | 316 0.5 |
| Con majority | 4,566 7.9 |
| Total vote 41,093 Turnout 70.6% | |

Mr Neil Thorne, chartered surveyor, company director, and Lloyd's underwriter, gained Redbridge, Ilford South, Conservative seat in 1959; contested the seat in October 1974. B Aug 8, 1932; ed City of London School and London University. Member, Select Committee on Consolidation Bills since 1979. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench committee of Greater London, M.P.s. Member, County of London Territorial Association; vice-president, British Legion, Member, Redbridge Borough Council, 1968-83, and alderman 1976-78. GLC, 1967-73; member, Statutory Committee for Dockland Development; Freeman and Liverman, City of London. Governor, Mayfield School for Girls, chairman, Beech (Ownership) Housing Society, Chairman National Council for Civil Defence, since 1982.

IPSWICH

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Electorate 67,292 | % vote |
| Wheeler, K (Lab) | 22,191 43.7 |
| Cottrell, Dr | |
| Elizabeth (Con) | 21,114 41.6 |
| Miernik, Mrs P | |
| (L/All) | 7,220 14.2 |
| Pearson, A (BNP) | 235 0.5 |
| Lab majority | 1,077 2.1 |
| Total vote 50,760 | Turnout 75.4% |

Mr Kenneth Wheeler, lecturer in economic history, was elected in October 1974, after contesting the seat in February, 1974, and Salfron Walden, 1970. B Sep 17, 1933; ed Ipswich Grammar School and LSE. Held history department, Hockley College of Education, Bishop's Stortford, 1964-74. President National Houseowners Society 1975-78, parliamentary adviser, Select Committee on Overseas Aid and Development, since 1983. PPS Department of Transport, 1976-77. YWGU.

ISLE OF WIGHT

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 94,226 | % vote |
| Ross, S. (Lab) | 38,407 51.0 |
| Bottomley, Mrs V. (Lab) | 34,904 46.3 |
| Wilson, Mrs C. (Lab) | 1,838 2.4 |
| McDermott, B. (BNP) | 208 0.3 |
| Lab majority | 3,503 4.7 |
| Total vote 75,347 Turnout 80.0% | |

1979: Total votes 74,440 (81.8%) - L 35,889 (48.2%); C 35,537 (47.7%); Lab 3,014 (4.0%); C maj 352 (0.5%).

Mr Stephen Ross won the seat for the Liberals in February 1974, having contested it in 1966 and 1970. Currently party spokesman on transport, Northern Ireland and environmental issues. Chartered Surveyor, ex-farmer. B July 6, 1926; ed Bedford School, Member IOW County Council 1967-74 and 1981-present. Non-executive company director and retailer I.O.W., Chairman, Local enterprise agency.

ISLINGTON NORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 59,984 | % vote |
| Coleman, J. (Lab) | 14,951 24.9 |
| Coleman, D. (Con) | 9,344 15.6 |
| Grant, J. (SDP/All) | 8,268 13.8 |
| O'Halloran, M. (Ind) | 4,091 6.8 |
| Lab majority | 1,071 1.8 |
| Total vote 36,964 Turnout 61.6% | |

Mr Jeremy Corbyn, area officer for NUPE, previously researcher for Tailor and Garment Workers Union and for AUEW (Engineering Section). B May 1949; ed Adams Grammar School, Newport, Shropshire. Member, Hackney Borough Council, since 1974. A.P.

ISLINGTON SOUTH AND FINSBURY

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 59,795 | % vote |
| Smith, C. (Lab) | 13,460 22.6 |
| Cunningham, G. (SDP/All) | 13,097 21.9 |
| Johnston, A. (Con) | 9,994 16.7 |
| Donagan, J. (BNP) | 341 0.6 |
| Murphy, J. (BNP) | 102 0.2 |
| Stentford, D. (BNP) | 94 0.2 |
| Slapper, C. (SPGB) | 85 0.1 |
| Lab majority | 363 0.6 |
| Total vote 37,073 Turnout 62.0% | |

Mr Christopher Smith, housing development worker, contested Epsom and Ewell, 1979. B Jul 24, 1951; ed Cassibury Primary School, Watford; George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Harvard University. Member, London Borough of Islington, 1978-83; chief whip, 1978-79; chairman of housing, 1981 and 1982-83. Member, Council for National Parks, ASTMS, branch secretary, 1978-80, branch chairman, 1980-83.

JARROW

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 63,770 | % vote |
| Dixon, D. (Lab) | 23,151 36.3 |
| Compland, Miss S. (Con) | 11,274 17.7 |
| Lennox, J. A. (Lab) | 10,994 17.2 |
| Lab majority | 13,877 21.6 |
| Total vote 45,519 Turnout 71.4% | |

Mr Donald Dixon, a trade union official, was elected in 1979. Member, Services Committee since 1979. Chairman, PLP shipbuilding committee, vice-chairman, PLP Industry Committee, B Mar 1979. ed Ellison Street, Church of England School, Jarrow. Member, Jarrow Borough Council, 1963-74; leader, 1969-74. Member, South Tyneside District Council since 1974; chairman, Labour group and housing committee, Vice-president, Jarrow and Hebburn Trades Council. Member, GMWU regional council. Sponsored by GMWBU.

KEIGHLEY

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 63,678 | % vote |
| Waller, G. P. A. (Con) | 21,370 33.6 |
| Cryer, R. (Lab) | 18,596 29.2 |
| Wells, J. (Lab) | 9,951 15.6 |
| Pennay, M. (Eco) | 302 0.5 |
| Con majority | 2,774 4.3 |
| Total vote 50,219 Turnout 78.9% | |

Mr Gary Waller was MP for Brighouse and Spen Valley, 1974-83. Contested Rother Valley, Feb and Oct 1974. Journalist, B June 24, 1945; ed Rugby School and Lancaster University. Secretary, Conservative Parliamentary sport and recreation committee 1979-81. Member, Select Committee on Transport, 1979-82; Joint Committee on Consolidation Bills since 1982. Member, all-party wool textile group since 1979. Became PPS to Secretary of State for Transport, 1982. Vice chairman, National Association of Conservative Graduates, 1970-73. Management committee, Bradford and District Housing Association since 1976. Executive secretary, Wider Share Ownership Council 1973-76.

KENNINGTON

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 49,854 | % vote |
| Rhys-Williams, S. (Con) | 14,274 28.6 |
| Bousquet, B. T. (Lab) | 9,173 18.5 |
| Goodhart, W. (SDP/All) | 6,873 13.8 |
| Porter, A. (Eco) | 649 1.3 |
| Knight, T. (Ind) | 86 0.2 |
| Con majority | 5,101 10.4 |
| Total vote 31,055 Turnout 62.3% | |

1979: Total votes 33,840 (64.6%) - L 17,361 (51.3%); C 16,479 (48.7%); Lab 1,479 (4.4%); C maj 5,463 (16.2%); Swing 5.3%.

Brandon Rhys-Williams has been a member, Select Committee on Social Services since 1979. Industrial consultant, represented Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, Kensington Feb 1974-83; represented Kensington, South, 1974-79. Member, European Parliament since 1974 being elected as MEP for London, South-East in first direct elections in 1979. Contested Ponting, 1959 and Ebbw Vale in 1960 by-election and 1964. B Nov 14, 1927; ed Eton. Chairman National Birthday Trust, Assistant director (appeals) Spastics Society, 1962-63. Formerly with ICI Ltd. Former vice-chairman, parliamentary health and social security and parliamentary finance committees.

KENT, MID

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 66,510 | % vote |
| Rowe, A. (Con) | 25,400 38.3 |
| Wainman, Mrs A. (Lab) | 12,857 19.3 |
| Hulk, V. (Lab) | 8,928 13.4 |
| Delfield, D. (New Brit) | 324 0.5 |
| Con majority | 12,543 18.8 |
| Total vote 47,509 Turnout 71.4% | |

Mr Arthur Rowe, founder and director of Conservative Small Business Bureau, B 1935; ed Eton and Merton College, Oxford. Director, Conservative Central Office, 1975-79, with responsibility for development of Federation of Conservative Students. Conservative trade unionists, Young Conservatives, links with voluntary organizations and ethnic minorities. Editor, Small Business Newspaper, since 1979.

KETERING

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 62,819 | % vote |
| Goodhart, W. (Con) | 23,223 37.0 |
| Goodhart, Mrs C. (SDP/All) | 14,637 23.3 |
| Gordon, A. (Lab) | 10,119 16.1 |
| Con majority | 8,586 13.7 |
| Total vote 47,979 Turnout 76.4% | |

Mr Roger Freeman fought Don Valley in 1979. Managing director in London of an American merchant bank. Chartered accountant. B May, 1942; ed Whitgift School; Balliol College, Oxford. President, Oxford University Conservative Association, 1964. Former treasurer and managing director, Bow Publications, 1965. Lecturer and conference chairman, Institute of Chartered Accountants. Founder member, Institute of Fiscal Studies.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 56,794 | % vote |
| Hayes, R. (Lab) | 22,094 39.1 |
| Smith, P. J. (Lab) | 13,222 23.3 |
| Prescott, C. (Eco) | 497 0.9 |
| Dodd, P. (Lab) | 359 0.6 |
| Con majority | 8,872 15.7 |
| Total vote 40,842 Turnout 71.9% | |

1979: Total votes 43,115 (74.9%) - C 24,944 (57.9%); Lab 11,400 (26.4%); L 6,771 (15.7%); C maj 13,543 (31.3%); Swing 5.3%.

Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, from 1981, was Under Secretary of State for Energy, 1979-81. An Opposition spokesman on industry, 1976-79, and on consumer affairs and prices 1975-76. Merchant banker. Returned at a by-election in 1972; contested Kingston-upon-Thames, 1970. Secretary, Conservative Parliamentary Health and Social Security Committee, 1972-74. B May 8, 1942; ed Loreto School and Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge. (President of BNP) 1964. Chairman, Bow Group, 1971-72. Joint secretary, Conservative finance committee, 1976. Former member, Select Committee on Procedure.

KINGSWOOD

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 72,159 | % vote |
| Hayward, R. (Lab) | 22,573 31.3 |
| Walker, T. (Con) | 20,776 27.1 |
| Gilbert, M. (SDP/All) | 12,591 17.3 |
| Con majority | 1,797 2.5 |
| Total vote 55,940 Turnout 77.3% | |

Mr Robert Hayward, group personnel manager, contested Carmarthen, Oct 1974. B 1949; ed Angling School, Maidenhead Grammar School and University of Rhodesia. Vice-chairman, National Young Conservatives, 1976-77; Coventry City councillor, 1976-78. Qualified rugby referee.

KNOWSLEY NORTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 55,606 | % vote |
| Kilroy-Silk, R. (Lab) | 24,949 44.9 |
| Birch, A. (Con) | 7,758 14.0 |
| McGill, B. (SDP/All) | 5,715 10.3 |
| Simons, J. (WRP) | 246 0.4 |
| Lab majority | 17,191 30.9 |
| Total vote 38,668 Turnout 69.5% | |

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, a former university lecturer and author, represented Ormskirk, February 1974-83 and contested that seat, 1970. B May 19, 1942; ed Salley Grammar School, Birmingham; LSE, London University. Member, Select Committee on Home Affairs, since 1979. Chairman, parliamentary all-party penal affairs group, since 1979, and of PLP civil liberties group, since 1979. Member, Council of Howard League for Penal Reform since 1979, and sponsor of Radical Alternatives to Prison, since 1977. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1975-77. Select Committee on Welsh Language, 1974-75. Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, 1975.

KNOWSLEY SOUTH

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 58,114 | % vote |
| Hughes, S. (Lab) | 25,727 44.3 |
| Lamont, Miss E. (Con) | 13,958 23.9 |
| Smith, I. (Lab) | 11,773 20.3 |
| Lab majority | 11,769 20.3 |
| Total vote 47,858 Turnout 70.3% | |

Mr Sean Hughes, teacher, B May 8, 1946; ed grammar school and Liverpool and Manchester universities. Contested Crosby, Feb, 1974. Member, Havton District Council (chairman of housing committee); Merseyside County Council.

LANCASHIRE WEST

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 69,980 | % vote |
| Hind, R. (Con) | 25,458 36.4 |
| Farrington, Mrs J. (Lab) | 18,600 26.6 |
| Sackville, A. (SDP/All) | 10,983 15.7 |
| Con majority | 6,858 12.5 |
| Total vote 55,041 Turnout 74.4% | |

1979: Total votes 33,840 (64.6%) - L 17,361 (51.3%); C 16,479 (48.7%); Lab 1,479 (4.4%); C maj 5,463 (16.2%); Swing 5.3%.

Brandon Rhys-Williams has been a member, Select Committee on Social Services since 1979. Industrial consultant, represented Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, Kensington Feb 1974-83; represented Kensington, South, 1974-79. Member, European Parliament since 1974 being elected as MEP for London, South-East in first direct elections in 1979. Contested Ponting, 1959 and Ebbw Vale in 1960 by-election and 1964. B Nov 14, 1927; ed Eton. Chairman National Birthday Trust, Assistant director (appeals) Spastics Society, 1962-63. Formerly with ICI Ltd. Former vice-chairman, parliamentary health and social security and parliamentary finance committees.

LANCASTER

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Electorate 56,040 | % vote |
| Kellert-Bowman, Mrs E. (Lab) | 21,050 37.6 |
| Harkins, J. (Lab) | 10,414 18.6 |
| Booth, W. (Lab) | 10,214 18.2 |
| Leach, S. R. (Ind) | 179 0.3 |
| Con majority | 10,636 19.0 |
| Total vote 41,857 Turnout 74.5% | |

Mrs Elaine Kellert-Bowman won the seat in 1970. Barrister, farmer and social worker. Contested Buckingham, 1966 and 1964. South West Norfolk, 1959, and the 1959 by-election, and Nelson and Colne, 1955. Member, European Parliament, 1974-79, being MEP for Cumbria since first European elections in 1979. B Jul 8, 1924; ed Queen Mary's School, Lyth

LUTON NORTH

Electorate 69,502 % vote
 Carlisle, J (Con) 26,115 38.3
 Hopkins, K P (Lab) 14,134 26.3
 (SDP/All) 11,769 25.5
 Con majority 11,981 22.2
 Total vote 54,018 Turnout 77.4%

Mr John Carlisle represented Luton West, 1979-83. Commodore trader, director of Granfin Agriculture and consultant to Granfin Trading Ltd. Member of the London County Council, 1970-79. B.A. 1942, ed Bedford School, St Lawrence College and London University. Chairman Conservative backbench sports and recreation committee since 1982. Secretary, Africa Committee, 1982-83. Chairman Mid-Bedfordshire Conservative Association, 1974-76.

LUTON SOUTH

Electorate 71,015 % vote
 Bright, G (Con) 22,531 31.9
 Clements, I M (Lab) 17,910 25.3
 (SDP/All) 13,395 24.9
 Con majority 4,621 8.6
 Total vote 53,836 Turnout 75.6%

Mr Graham Bright, chairman and managing director of a food company, gained Luton East for Conservatives in 1979, contested in 1982. He was elected in 1982. B.A. 1942, ed Hassenbrook County School and Thurrock Technical College. Served on Thurrock UDC and Essex County Council. Former treasurer, deputy chairman and CPC chairman, Thurrock Conservative Association. Secretary, Conservative backbench aviation committee, since 1980. Vice-chairman Conservative backbench committee on smaller businesses since 1980. Member Select Committee on House of Commons (Services) since 1982.

MACCLESFIELD

Electorate 73,882 % vote
 Waterston, N (Con) 32,538 59.4
 Coleman, Mrs R (Lab) 11,859 21.6
 Kelly, P B (Lab) 9,923 18.1
 Keenan, M (Ind) 488 0.9
 Con majority 20,679 37.7
 Total vote 54,908 Turnout 75.0%

Mr Nicholas Waterston was elected in 1979 by-election; contested Newcastle-under-Lyme, October 1969 and B.M. 3 Mar 1938; ed Bilton Grange Preparatory School and Rugby School. Served on various select committees since 1979, vice-chairman Anglo-Danish and British Australian Parliamentary group; treasurer British-Indonesian parliamentary group; secretary, British-South Africa parliamentary group; chairman, British-Norwegian parliamentary group; vice-chairman, Conservative parliamentary sports and recreation committee. Member Select Committee on Standing Orders, since 1981. Non-executive chairman, Camel (Real Ale) Investments. Parliamentary adviser to Construction Plant Hire Association and to Baird Textile Holdings Ltd. Freeman of the City of London; Worshipful Company of Weavers. Was secretary/treasurer, UK Falkland Islands Group.

MAIDSTONE

Electorate 70,357 % vote
 Wells, J (Con) 26,420 37.6
 Barnett, J (Lab) 19,319 30.9
 Carey, G (Lab) 12,380 17.6
 (SDP/All) 7,226 13.9
 Con majority 51,894 Turnout 73.8%

Mr John Wells was elected in 1959, contested Smithwick, 1953, B.M. 30, 1925; ed Heath Mount School, Hertford, Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Chairman, Conservative backbench committee, 1965-71 and vice-chairman, Conservative agriculture committee, 1970-71. Member of the Commons chairman's panel since 1974. Master of the Fruiterers Company, 1979. Joint chairman, all-party Channel tunnel group. Chairman, Anglo-Finnish and Anglo-Spanish parliamentary groups. Horticulturalist, company director and member of Lloyd's.

MAKESFIELD

Electorate 69,176 % vote
 McGuire, M (Lab) 25,114 39.3
 Hay, E (Con) 14,238 27.9
 Grayson, R (Lab) 11,833 22.8
 Lab majority 10,876 21.3
 Total vote 50,985 Turnout 73.8%

Mr Michael McGuire, a former coal miner and full-time NUM official from 1957-64, represented Ince, 1964-83. B.M. 3 May 1924, elementary education. Member, former Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, PPS to Minister of Sport and Recreation, 1974. Member, Council of Europe and of WEU since 1977. Former member, PLP trade union group executive. Sponsored by NUM.

MANCHESTER CENTRAL

Electorate 69,188 % vote
 Litherland, R (Lab) 27,353 65.3
 Eager, D (Con) 8,868 21.2
 Ahmed, A (SDP/All) 4,956 11.8
 Lab majority 18,485 44.1
 Total vote 41,906 Turnout 60.6%

Mr Kenneth Litherland, former planning engineer with GEC, Trafford Park, was elected in 1979. B.M. 11, 1927; ed Openshaw Technical College. Member, Manchester City Council 1962-80; former deputy leader of council and chairman of council for Boys' Movement, Manchester City Council; deputy chairman, housing committee; former chairman, Manchester Direct Works Committee. Deputy Chairman, Public Works Committee, Association of Municipal Authorities.

MANCHESTER SOUTH

Electorate 69,188 % vote
 Litherland, R (Lab) 27,353 65.3
 Eager, D (Con) 8,868 21.2
 Ahmed, A (SDP/All) 4,956 11.8
 Lab majority 18,485 44.1
 Total vote 41,906 Turnout 60.6%

Mr Robert Litherland, former sales representative for a printing firm, represented the seat since Sep 1979. B.M. 1930; ed North Manchester High School, the Boys' Movement, Manchester City Council; deputy chairman, housing committee; former chairman, Manchester Direct Works Committee. Deputy Chairman, Public Works Committee, Association of Municipal Authorities.

MANCHESTER GORTON

Electorate 64,645 % vote
 Kaufman, G B 22,460 51.2
 Kershaw, J (Con) 12,495 28.5
 Whitmore, K (Lab/All) 8,348 19.0
 Cowie, M (Con) 333 0.8
 Andrews, L C (BNP) 231 0.5
 Lab majority 9,965 22.7
 Total vote 43,867 Turnout 67.9%

Mr Gerald Kaufman became chief Opposition spokesman on the environment in 1980 after election to shadow cabinet; previously spokesman on housing, Minister of State, Department of Industry, 1975-79; formerly Under-Secretary in same department. Under-Secretary, Department of Environment, 1974-75. Former parliamentary press liaison officer for the Labour Party, MP for Manchester, Ardwick 1970-82; contested Gillingham, 1959, and Bromley, 1955. B.M. 21, 1930; ed Leeds Grammar School and Queen's College, Oxford. Assistant secretary, Fabian Society, 1954-55. Political correspondent, *New Statesman*, 1964-65; journalist at *Daily Mirror*, 1955-64. Sponsored by GMBATU.

MANCHESTER WITHINGTON

Electorate 64,600 % vote
 Silvester, F (Con) 18,329 39.3
 Done, Mrs F W (Lab) 15,956 34.2
 Lever, B (SDP/All) 12,231 26.2
 Gilson, J (Lab) 184 0.4
 Con majority 2,373 5.1
 Total vote 46,700 Turnout 72.3%

Mr Frederick Silvester was elected in February, 1974; held Walthamsley, 1967-70, contesting in 1966. Advertising executive, barrister and political education officer, Conservative Political Centre, 1957-60. Opposition whip, 1974-76. Vice-chairman, Conservative employment committee, 1976-79. PPS to Secretary of State for Employment since 1979. Member, select committee on Procedure (Finance), B.M. 20, 1953; ed Sir George Monoux Grammar School, Walthamsley, and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Company director.

MANCHESTER WYTHENSHAW

Electorate 60,993 % vote
 Morris, A (Lab) 23,172 54.8
 Jacobs, Mrs J (Lab) 12,488 29.4
 Sandford, D L (All) 6,766 16.0
 Lab majority 10,684 23.2
 Total vote 42,426 Turnout 69.6%

1979: Total votes 45,460 (75.0%) - Lab 26,860 (59.1%); Con 14,747 (32.4%); L 3,853 (8.5%); Lab maj 12,113 (26.7%); Swing 2.5%.

Mr Alfred Morris, Opposition spokesman on the disabled since 1979, was Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security with special responsibility for the disabled, 1974-79. Chairman of the World Planning Group appointed to draft *Charter for the Disabled* for people world wide, a document presented to all heads of government in 1976. Chairman of the Disabled People 1981. Elected in 1964; contested seat in 1959, and Liverpool, Garston 1951.

MANFIELD

Electorate 63,277 % vote
 Concanon, J D (Lab) 18,670 40.5
 Wrenn, R (Con) 16,434 35.7
 Taylor, S (SDP/All) 11,036 23.9
 Lab majority 2,236 4.8
 Total vote 46,160 Turnout 70.7%

Mr Don Concanon, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland since 1980, was an Opposition spokesman on defence, 1979-80. Minister of State for Northern Ireland, 1974-76. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household (whip) March to June 1974; Opposition whip, 1970-74; assistant Government whip, 1968-70. Returned in 1966, Minister, former NUM official, sponsored by NUM. Member, former Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, PPS to Financial Secretary for the Treasury 1980-81; PPS to Secretary of State for Energy since 1981. Worked for Save the Children Fund in Jordan, 1965.

MEDWAY

Electorate 63,387 % vote
 Fenner, Mrs P (Con) 22,507 48.9
 Bacon, E (Lab) 13,851 30.1
 Winkless, F (SDP/All) 9,538 20.0
 Con majority 8,656 18.8
 Total vote 46,016 Turnout 72.6%

Mrs Peggy Fenner has been Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since 1981. She was for Rochester and Chatham 1979-83, having been MP for that seat from 1970 to October, 1974. She has served on the Select Committee for the Civil List and the Committee on Nationalized Industries. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, 1972-73. B.M. 12, 1922; ed LCC elementary school, Brockley and Ide Hill School, Kent. Chairman, Severn-Trent Regional Distribution Association, 1962-68. On which she served for 15 years. Member, executive of Kent Borough and Urban District Councils Association, 1967-71. Member, West Kent Regional Council, 1972-72. Member European Parliament, 1974-75.

MERIDEN

Electorate 74,161 % vote
 Mills, I C (Con) 28,474 53.7
 Seaver, E J (Lab) 13,456 25.4
 Dunbar, Mrs P M (SDP/All) 10,674 20.1
 Collins, C L (NF) 460 0.9
 Con majority 15,018 28.3
 Total vote 53,604 Turnout 71.6%

Mr Iain Mills, a member of the Select Committee on European legislation since 1981, gained the seat for the Conservatives in 1979. Marketing planning manager with Dunlop, responsible for marketing new tyre projects; was responsible for all racing tyre development, 1966-70. B.M. 21, 1940; ed Prince Edward School, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, and Cape Town University, 1973-74. Burgess of the City of Glasgow. Adviser to the National Tyre Distributors Association, Secretary, Conservative transport committee, 1979; PPS to Minister of State for Industry, 1981, and PPS to Secretary of State for Employment, 1982.

MIDDLESBROUGH

Electorate 62,950 % vote
 Bell, S (Lab) 21,220 30.7
 Camp, Mrs L (Lab) 11,551 27.6
 Sanders, D L (Lab) 8,871 21.2
 Simpson, M (WRP) 207 0.5
 Lab majority 9,669 23.1
 Total vote 41,849 Turnout 66.5%

Mr Stuart Bell, a barrister, contested Hexham, 1979. B.M. 16, 1938; ed Rutherford Grammar School, Durham. Former journalist, Member, Society of Labour Lawyers, Fabian.

MILTON KEYNES

Electorate 79,229 % vote
 Brown, W (Con) 28,181 48.0
 Nightingale, Mrs J (SDP/All) 16,659 28.4
 Thankoordin, J (Lab) 13,045 22.2
 Francis, A (Eco) 494 0.8
 Rickard, R G W (BNP) 290 0.5
 Con majority 11,522 19.6
 Total vote 58,669 Turnout 74.1%

Mr William Brown, an Opposition whip, 1974-76, won backbench for the Conservatives in 1970. Former landowner, B.M. 17, 1930; ed Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Member executive, 1922 County Council, 1964-74. Bradford Rural Council 1960-62; Council of Reading University, Council of Bedford College; Royal Agricultural Society of England; Governor Dominion Students Hall Trust and peabody Trust. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench Northern Ireland committee, and constitutional committee.

MITCHAM AND MORDEN

Electorate 63,535 % vote
 Elmslie, Mrs A (Con) 19,827 42.7
 Nicholas, D (Lab) 13,376 28.8
 Douglas-Mann, B (SDP/All) 12,720 27.4
 Perryman, J (NF) 539 1.2
 Con majority 6,451 13.9
 Total vote 46,462 Turnout 73.1%

1979: Total votes 47,942 (76.9%) - Lab 21,668 (45.2%); Con 21,050 (43.9%); L 4,258 (8.9%); NF 96 (0.2%). Lab maj 618 (1.3%); Swing 6.0 to C.

1982 by-election: Total vote 30,673 (48.5%) - C 13,306 (43.4%); Ind SDP 9,032 (29.5%); Lab 7,475 (24.4%); others 860 (2.8%); Lab maj 4,274 (13.9%); Con from Ind SDP.

Mrs Angela Rumbold was returned at a by-election in June, 1982, caused by Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann who had been elected for Labour, joined the SDP and resigned his seat to recontest it. Ed North Hill and Ealing High School; Perse School for Girls, Cambridge; and Kings College, London. Elected to Kingston Council in 1974, became chairman, education committee. Former member of Burham Management Committee and Assessment of Performance Unit for Department of Education.

MOLE VALLEY

Electorate 63,067 % vote
 Baker, K (Con) 29,691 60.8
 Thomas, S (Lab) 14,973 30.7
 Lines, M F (Lab) 4,147 8.5
 Con majority 14,718 30.2
 Total vote 48,811 Turnout 75.0%

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Information Technology at the Department of Industry since 1981, was Parliamentary Secretary, Civil Service Department, 1972-74. Returned at 1970 by-election, MP for Acton, 1968-70; contested the seat, 1966 and Poplar, 1964. Worked in industry. Former member, 1922 Conservative executive, B.M. 3, 1934; ed St Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford. Member, Twickenham Borough Council 1961-63. Former member, Public Accounts and Procedure Committee, PPS to Mr Edward Heath, 1974.

MORECAMBE AND

Electorate 63,238 % vote
 Lennox-Boyd, M (Con) 21,968 56.6
 Clare, T (SDP/All) 9,774 25.2
 Brynning, A C (Lab) 6,882 17.7
 Woods, M J (Ind) 208 0.5
 Con majority 12,194 31.4
 Total vote 38,833 Turnout 72.9%

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd, a barrister and company director, represented Morecambe and Lonsdale 1979-83; contested Brent, South, October 1974. B.M. 4 May 1943; ed Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Former member, Conservative Party, PPS to Financial Secretary for the Treasury 1980-81; PPS to Secretary of State for Energy since 1981. Worked for Save the Children Fund in Jordan, 1965.

NEWARK

Electorate 64,008 % vote
 Alexander, R (Con) 26,334 53.8
 McGuigan, J (Lab) 12,051 26.6
 Thompson, S (SDP/All) 10,076 20.6
 Hewis, Mrs P (Eco) 463 1.0
 Con majority 14,283 29.2
 Total vote 48,924 Turnout 76.4%

Mr Richard Alexander, solicitor and company director, gained the seat for the Conservatives in 1979, contested Lincoln 1966 and 1970. B.M. 29, 1934; ed Eastbourne Grammar School, Dewsbury Grammar School, University College London and Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London. Member, Bessendale District Council since 1975; Retford Borough Council, 1965-74. Nottinghamshire County Council, 1967-74. Member, Select Committee on Statutory Instruments since 1979. Secretary, Conservative backbench arts and heritage committee.

NEWBURY

Electorate 71,343 % vote
 McNair-Wilson, M (Con) 31,836 59.3
 Richards, A (Lab) 18,798 35.0
 Knight, R C (Lab) 3,027 5.6
 Con majority 13,038 24.3
 Total vote 53,661 Turnout 75.2%

Mr Richard McNair-Wilson was returned for Newbury in February, 1974. Member, Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, 1974-79. Won Walthamstow, East in 1969 by-election and held it in 1970; contested Lincoln, 1964. B.M. 12, 1930; ed Eton. Public relations executive, director, Sidney Barton Ltd. Brother of MP for New Forest, Chairman, Conservative Aviation Committee, 1972-74; Joint Secretary, United Nations Parliamentary Group, 1970-72, and to Greater London Conservative MPs' Committee, 1969-68. PPS to Minister of Agriculture since 1979. Parliamentary consultant to Eitel Advertising and PR firm.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Electorate 65,400 % vote
 Golding, J (Lab) 21,210 42.0
 Lawrence, L (Con) 18,406 36.4
 Thomas, A (Lab) 10,916 21.6
 Lab majority 2,804 5.6
 Total vote 50,532 Turnout 77.3%

Mr John Golding, Assistant Secretary, Post Office Engineering Union, was elected in 1979. B.M. 1930; ed Eton. Public relations executive, director, Sidney Barton Ltd. Brother of MP for New Forest, Chairman, Conservative Aviation Committee, 1972-74; Joint Secretary, United Nations Parliamentary Group, 1970-72, and to Greater London Conservative MPs' Committee, 1969-68. PPS to Minister of Agriculture since 1979. Parliamentary consultant to Eitel Advertising and PR firm.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Electorate 65,687 % vote
 McEldowney, J (Con) 18,161 40.8
 Todd, N (Lab) 15,925 33.8
 Horan, J (SDP/All) 9,923 22.3
 Jacques, D N (Eco) 478 1.1
 Con majority 2,238 5.0
 Total vote 44,495 Turnout 71.0%

Mr Piers Merchant, journalist, contested the seat in 1979. B.M. 2, 1952; ed Nottingham High School and Durham University. NUJ, former FOC of Newcastle chapel.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Electorate 59,387 % vote
 Brown, N H (Lab) 19,247 45.5
 Barnes, A (Con) 11,755 27.8
 (SDP/All) 11,293 26.7
 Lab majority 7,492 17.7
 Total vote 42,295 Turnout 71.0%

Mr Nicholas Brown is legal adviser, northern region of GMBATU. Member, Newcastle upon Tyne City Council, since 1980. Has served on housing sub-committee on slum clearance in east end of Newcastle. Aged 32; ed Cambridge Wells Technical High School; Manchester University.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

Electorate 69,432 % vote
 Brown, R (Lab) 18,985 37.6
 Straw, P (Con) 16,429 32.5
 Shipley, J (Lab) 15,136 29.9
 Lab majority 2,556 5.1
 Total vote 50,550 Turnout 72.8%

Mr Robert Brown, Under-Secretary for Defence for the Army, 1974-79. Under-Secretary for Social Security, 1974; an Opposition spokesman on environment until 1974. Member, Speaker's conference vice-chairman employment committee; chairman, northern group, 1983. Former vice-chairman Parliamentary Labour Party trade union group, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 1968-70. Elected MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, West, 1966-83. B.M. 1921; ed Rutherford Technical College. Secretary of constituency Labour Party and election agent, 1950-66. Councillor and alderman Newcastle City Council for 10 years. Sponsored by GMBU, Secretary, GM parliamentary group since 1966.

NEW FOREST

Electorate 70,033 % vote
 McNair-Wilson, P (Con) 34,157 66.4
 Harrison, R (Lab) 13,232 25.7
 James, D T (Lab) 4,075 7.9
 Con majority 20,925 40.7
 Total vote 51,464 Turnout 73.5%

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson was an Opposition spokesman on energy, 1974-79, and previously on the private steel sector. Vice-chairman, Conservative fuel and power committee, 1968-70. Elected at 1968 by-election; represented Lewisham, West, 1964-66. Director of the London Municipal Society, 1960-63. Company director and consultant, B.M. 1929; ed Hall School, Hampshire and Eton, Member, Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, 1974, and Select Committee on Science and Technology, 1968-70. Brother of MP for Newbury, PPS to Minister for Transport Industries, 1970-74.

NEWHAM NORTH EAST

Electorate 62,463 % vote
 Leighton, R (Lab) 19,282 49.7
 Gardner, Mrs H (Con) 10,773 27.8
 Winfield, Mrs A 7,943 20.5
 Adams, F (NF) 794 2.1
 Lab majority 8,509 21.9
 Total vote 38,792 Turnout 62.1%

Mr Ronald Leighton, a printer, regained the seat for Labour in 1979. Chairman, Labour's Common Market Safeguards Committee, which he founded in 1970. An Opposition Whip. B.M. 24, 1930; ed elementary and Ruskin College, Oxford. Contested Horsham and Crawley, February 1974, and Midleham and Peaschick 1964. Director, 1975-79. National organizer of referendum campaign for "No" vote 1965. Sponsored by Sogat '82.

NEWHAM NORTH WEST

Electorate 49,814 % vote
 Banks, T (Lab) 13,042 46.6
 Kelly, J (Con) 6,124 21.9
 Kellaway, A (SDP/All) 5,204 18.6
 Lewis, A (Ind Lab) 3,074 11.0
 Hipperston, M (NF) 525 1.9
 Lab majority 6,918 24.7
 Total vote 27,969 Turnout 56.2%

1979: Total votes 29,923 (55.4%) - Lab 18,392 (61.5%); Con 7,937 (26.5%); L 2,377 (7.9%); NF 1,217 (4.1%); Lab maj 10,455 (35.0%); Swing 6.7 to C.

Mr John Banks, chairman of the GLC's arts and recreation committee, has been a GLC member since 1970. B.M. April 1943; ed York University. Contested East Ormskirk, 1970. Newcastle North, Oct 1974, and Watford, 1979. Former political adviser to Dame Judith Hart and head of research, AUEW. Member Co-operative Party and TGWU, by whom he is

NEWHAM SOUTH

Electorate 50,362 % vote
 Spearing, N (Lab) 13,561 50.2
 Reilly, A (SDP/All) 6,250 23.1
 Thompson, N (Con) 6,212 23.0
 Lab majority 7,311 27.1
 Total vote 27,016 Turnout 53.6%

1979: Total votes 30,483 (57.1%) - Lab 19,636 (64.4%); Con 8,863 (29.3%); L 2,085 (6.8%); NF 899 (2.9%); Lab maj 12,773 (41.9%); Swing 1.1 to C.

Mr Nigel Spearing, a teacher, re-elected in by-election, May 1974. B.M. 1930; ed Laymer Upper School, Hammermith, and St Catherine's College, Cambridge. Regained Acton for Labour in 1970, lost it in February, 1974; contested Warwick and Leamington, 1964. Member, Select Committee on European Legislation since 1979. Select Committee on Sound Broadcasting, since 1978. Select Committee on Foreign Affairs and its subcommittee on overseas development, since 1979; Select Committee on Overseas Development, 1977-79; and Select Committee on Procurement, 1979-79. Chairman British Anti-Communist Market Campaign, President Socialist Environment and Resources Assn (SERA) since 1977. NUT, since October, 1977.

NORFOLK

Electorate 68,953 % vote
 Ryder, R (Con) 29,032 55.9
 Canfield, D (SDP/All) 13,517 26.0
 Potter, L J (Lab) 8,950 17.2
 McNeil, M (Ind) 405 0.8
 Con majority 15,515 29.9
 Total vote 51,904 Turnout 75.3%

Mr Richard Ryder, journalist and director of a family farming business, was political secretary to Mrs Margaret Thatcher 1975-81. B.M. 1948; ed Radley and Magdalen College, Cambridge. Contested Gateshead East in both 1974 elections. Vice-chairman of the Eastern Region Council for Sport and Recreation.

NORFOLK NORTH

Electorate 65,101 % vote
 Howell, R (Con) 26,230 54.0
 Elworthy, J (SDP/All) 13,007 26.8
 Barber, E A (Lab) 9,317 19.2
 Con majority 13,223 27.2
 Total vote 48,554 Turnout 74.6%

Mr Ralph Howell, a member of the Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, was a member, European Parliament, 1974-79. Farmer and member of Lloyd's. Vice-chairman, Conservative backbench finance committee since 1979. Joint vice-chairman, Conservative backbench committee on agriculture and employment, won seat for the Conservatives in 1970; contested it, 1966. B.M. 25, 1923; ed Die Grammar School, former local NFU chairman, Member, Miffield and Lundich Rural Council, 1961-74. Member of Council of Europe, 1981.

NORFOLK NORTH-WEST

Electorate 69,181 % vote
 Bellingham, H (Con) 23,358 43.5
 Brocklebank-Fowler, C (SDP/All) 20,211 37.6
 Tibbry, M (Lab) 10,139 18.9
 Con majority 3,147 5.9
 Total vote 53,708 Turnout 77.6%

Mr Henry Bellingham, barrister, B.M. 29, 1955; ed Eton; Magdalen College, Cambridge. Council of Legal Education, London, Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1978. Partner in farming business and haulage company. Former amateur steeplechase jockey.

NORFOLK SOUTH

Electorate 73,523 % vote
 MacGregor, J (Con) 30,747 54.2
 Carden, R (Lab) 18,612 32.8
 Holzer, H A (Lab) 7,408 13.1
 Con majority 12,335 21.4
 Total vote 56,767 Turnout 77.2%

Mr John MacGregor became Under-Secretary of State for Industry in 1981. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Government whip) 1979-81. Former director, Hill Samuel and Co Ltd, and Hill Samuel Regent Ltd, Elected in February, 1974. An Opposition whip 1977-79. Member, Public Accounts Committee, 1974-75. Expenditure Committee, 1975-77. Chairman, B.M. 1963-74. Secretary, Conservative Finance Committee, 1976-77. B.M. 14, 1

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Watson, 69,421 | % vote |
| Watson, J (Con) | 31,509 60.6 |
| Wicks, Mrs K C | |
| (/All) | 16,463 31.7 |
| Wing, Ms M A | |
| (Lab) | 4,044 7.8 |
| Winn majority | 15,046 28.9 |
| Winn vote 52,016 Turnout 74.9% | |

John Watson director of print-
ing and packaging company, also
served as a solicitor. MP for Skin-

1979-83; contested York in May and October 1974. B 1943, Southern School, York and the office of Law, Childford, Member, Conservative on Energy 1975-1979 to Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, since 1982. Permanent to Mr Edward Heath 1970 election campaign. Conservative on Energy 1975-1979 and has held office at all levels; and chairman in 1971. Member, Law Society, Institute of Arbitrators, and of Lloyd's.

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|---------------|
| LUCH | | |
| Parliamentary 71,907 | % vote | |
| Mr. (Miss) | 22,064 | 42.9 |
| Mr. J. C. (Lab) | 18,958 | 36.5 |
| Mr. (Cons) | 9,519 | 18.5 |
| Mr. (Lab) | 528 | 1.0 |
| Mr. (Lab) | 325 | 0.6 |
| Mr. (Lab) | 3,106 | 6.0 |
| Mr. (Lab) | 51,394 | Turnout 71.5% |

John Watts, leader of Hillingborough county since 1978; and leader and deputy leader of Opposition: council member 1973. Chartered Accountant, Secretary, Parliamentary and Affairs, Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. 19, 1947; ex Bishopshalt. Hillingdon, Cetus College, Exeter. Former chairman, Cambridge University Conservative Association, Chairman, Uxbridge Conservative Association, 1973-76. Member, Council of Brunel University, Uxbridge, and of Hillingdon authority.

| | 1973 | 1977 | % vote |
|------------|---------------|------|--------|
| 1 (Con) | 31,947 | 80.8 | |
| 2 (L/All) | 14,553 | 27.7 | |
| 3 (Lab) | 6,075 | 11.6 | |
| majority | 17,394 | 33.1 | |
| vote 52.55 | Turnout 71.4% | | |

| | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------|
| Wen, K (Con) | 20,988 | 34.4 |
| N (SDF/All) | 17,761 | 35.8 |
| J. B (Lab) | 4,867 | 9.8 |
| majority | 9,227 | 18.6 |
| turnout | 49,616 | Turnout 76.7% |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| subcommittee. Former chairman, Conservative health and social security committee. | |
| London Executive Council of National Health Service, 1956-60. | |
| HAMPTON, Itchen | |
| 1972, 233 | % vote |
| C (Con) | 21,937 41.5 |
| Lib. R | |
| (All) | 16,647 31.5 |
| n, J (Lab) | 14,324 27.1 |
| majority | 5,290 10.0 |
| 52,908 Turnout | 73.3% |
| Christopher Chope, leader of | |
| North borough council, | |
| member since 1974, | |
| E. May 19 1947; ed | |

| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| ough College, Dundee and ew's universities. | | |
| GLAMPTON, TEST | | |
| ted 74,668 | % vote | |
| A (Con) | 24,657 | 45.2 |
| ad, A P V | | |
| | 15,311 | 28.1 |
| A (SDP/All) | 14,592 | 26.7 |
| Majority | 9,346 | 17.1 |
| ted 54,560 Turnout | 73.1% | |

Legislation and on Industrial Trade, since 1979. B Det Regent Park School, South Wales. North Wales National College and Southampton City. Member, Select Commission Expenditure, 1972-73; Conservative backbencher on housing and commerce, 1971-73; Member, European Parliament, 1973-75, being a member of the sub-committee of its committee for research, policy and transport. President whip to Council of Ministers and Western European Secretary, Industry Committee, 1979-81 and British Sri-Lanka.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| \$57,690 | % vote |
| E M (Con) | 21,743 53.8 |
| (SDP/All) | 11,052 28.4 |
| C (Lab) | 6,188 15.9 |
| majority | 10,691 27.4 |
| 38,983 Turnout | 69.61 |
| Total votes 39,972 (70.1%) - | |
| 3 (56.9%) | Lab 11,633 |
| L 5,244 (13.1%) | NF 676 |
| may 10,774 (27.0%). | Swing |
| by-election: Total vote: | |
| 2.5%) | C 13,117 (36.8%) |
| 687 (35.6%); | L 8,939 |
| others 894 (2.5%). | C maj |
| ward Taylor was elected at | |
| by-election; MP for Glas- | |

1964-79; contested
 Springfield, 1959,
 consultant and company
 Chief Opposition spokes-
 man, 1977-79; Under
 Secretary (Development
 and, 1974, and in 1970-71
 resigned in disagreement
 over government policy on EEC. B
 1937; ed Glasgow High
 and Glasgow University,
 Glasgow City Council,
 Member, Select-Com-
 mittee, Environment. Adviser to
 London Police Federation.
 Engineering Industries,
 Building Company, Vice-
 Chairman, Conservative backbench
 consumer affairs com-
 mittee.

IX-

TRURO
Electorate 68.5
*Penhaligon, D
(L/All)
Buddell, P (Co
Beecroft, Ms J

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------|
| (Lab) | | 40,497.9 |
| L'All majority | | 10,480.19 |
| Mr vote \$4,557 Turnout 79.6% | | |

Mr David Penhaligon, Liberal spokesman on industry since 1985 and energy since 1975 spokesman on employment, 1976-81, and of Transport, 1977-81. Won the seat in 1979. 1974; contested it February 1974, and Tories 1970. Chaired mechanical engineer, B. June 1944; ed Truro School and Cornwall Technical College. Member, Liberal Party Council, since 1968.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| TUNBRIDGE WELLS | | |
| Electorate 73,709 | | % vote |
| *Mayhew, P (Con) | 31,199 | 58 |
| Blaine, P (L'All) | 16,073 | 30 |
| Cassidy, D (Lab) | 1,000 | 2 |
| Smith, D (O'rb) | 236 | 0 |
| Con majority | 15,126 | 28 |
| 1979: 1974 vote 33,626 (74.7%) | | |
| Total vote 53,550 Turnout 72.3% | | |

Mr Patrick M.
Minister of Sta
1981: Under S

Employment, 1948-81. BSc in
February 1948.ought with
1949-50. 1950-51. 1951-52.
1952; ed Tonbridge School and Bath
in College, Oxford. Member
Executive of 1922 Committee
and joint vice-chairman of
Conservative Home Affairs Com-
mittee, 1976-79.

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------|
| TWICKENHAM | | |
| Electorate, 64,116 | % of vote | |
| 1950 | 55,110 | 50.0 |
| 1955 | 20,318 | 40.0 |
| 1959 | | |
| 1964 | | |
| 1969 | | |
| 1974 | | |
| 1979 | | |
| 1981 | | |

Mr Toby Jessel was elected in 1978
contested Kingston-upon-Hull
North, at by-election, 1966, and at
general election two months later
fought Preckham, 1964. B Jul 11

1934. to Royal
mouth, and Ba
Member. GLC.
Thames. 1956-6
Borough Coun
vice-chairman,
bench arts and

TYNE BRIDGE
Electorate 60,808
% Cowsan, H (Lab) 21,127 56.3
Crawley, R (Con) 9,434 25.5
Dawson, A (L/All) 8,652 18.2
Lab majority 11,693 31.1
Total vote 37,413 Turnout 61.5%

Mr Harry Cowsan, former British Railways technical officer, represented Newcastle upon Tyne Central, November 1958-1983. He was a Minister of Transport since 1979, 8 Dec 1982-82, at Aclinson Road Technical School, Newcastle upon Tyne. Member, Gateshead Borough C&M Council, 1962-66. Chairman, C&M Council, 1972-76. Chairman, PLU Northern Group. Opposition whip and secretary for Northern group of Labour MPs since 1982. Sponsored by NUJL.

TYNEMOUTH
Electorate 74,541
*Trotter, N (Con)
Cosgrove, P J (Lab)
Mayhew, D (Lib)
Con majority 10,000
Total vote 22,660

Mr Neville Trotter, a chartered accountant, has been chairman of the Conservative backbench shipping and shipping sub-committee, since 1968. Formerly a member of the aviation committee, Parliamentary adviser to British Manne Engineering Council; consultant to British Overseas Airways Co Ltd, and consultant to Biss Lancaster whose clients include ABTA and Britannia Airways. Elected in February 1974, contested Consett, 170, B 24, 1974. Secretary of the Durham School and King's College, Durham. Member, Newcastle City Council, 1963-74; Tyne and Wear Metropolitan Council, 1965-74. Chairman of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee and its trade and industry sub-committee, 1974-79; Northern Economic planning Council, 1969-74.

UNIFORMIST
Elected 1964-5
*Bonsor, Sir N (Con)

Osman, D (SDP)
Hughes, A (Lab)
Nobes-Pride, G (

Cdn Maj High 1,234.14, 28.3
 Total vote 47,587 Turnout 72.1%
 1970: Total votes 53,036 (80.4%)
 C 29,960 (56.7%), W 18,593
 (35.1%), L 4,482 (8.4%), NF 905
 (1.8%), C maj 9,065 (17.1%), Swing
 1.8% to C
 Sir Nicholas Benson, barrister,
 farmer and company director, was
 MP for Nantwich (1959-63), con-
 tested Newcastle under Lyme, Dec 9,
 1942; ed Elton and Keeble College,
 Oxford; Chairman, Wing Branch,
 Conservative Party, 1947-50; con-
 sidered 1974-76. Fellow, Royal So-
 ciety of Arts. Member of Lloyd's
 and NFU. Vice-chairman, Con-
 servative backbench foreign and
 Commonwealth affairs committee,
 since 1974. Member of the sub-
 committee of Conservative back-
 bench trade and industry com-
 mittee.

Con majority
Total vote 44,524

1979: Total votes 47,565 (78.9%) = C. 1,967 (3.5%), Lab 16,939 (35.7%), Lib. 5,531 (11.7%), Con. 1,984 (1.3%), I. maj 7,595 (16.8%), Swing 6.0% to C.

Mr Michael Sheehy was elected as MP for Hillingdon, Uxbridge, in the 1972 by-election. Has been Director General, British Sugar Bureau, since 1977. B. Feb 17, 1935; ed John Lyon School, Uxbridge, 1953. J. Chem., Conservative, trade unionist, member, 1974-76; joint secretary, parliamentary scientific committee, 1977-80; vice-chairman, Conservative environment committee since 1979; vice-chairman, Conservative trade unionists committee, 1979-80 and 1983; vice-chairman, Greater food and drink subcommittee since 1979. Vice-chairman, Smaller Businesses Committee, 1983.

ORSLEY

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ORSLEY | |
| Decorate 71,987 | % vote |
| ewis, T (Lab) | 21,675 40.3 |
| indle, S (Con) | 17,536 32.6 |
| oper, J F | |
| SDP(All) | 14,545 27.1 |
| Lab majority | 4,139 7.7 |
| total vote 53,756 | Turnout 74.7% |

Terence Lewis is deputy leader
Bolton Borough Council; edu-
cation chairman. A personnel

| | % vote |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| For Higgins, T (Con) | 32.807 60.9 |
| For, R (L/All) | 17.354 32.6 |
| For, A (Lab) | 3.158 5.9 |
| For, G (NF) | 292 0.5 |
| For, D (BNP) | 103 0.2 |
| Con majority | 15,253 28.3 |
| For vote 53,914 Turnout 71.2% | |

9: Total votes 44,924 (73.3%);
B 6,324 (61.2%); L 13,244 (24.1%);
7,163 (13.0%); NF 893 (1.6%); C
20,380 (37.1%). Swing 3.6%.

Francis Higgins, an economist, was

Treasury and Civil Service 1979-81. Chairman Select Committee on Procedure (Finance) 1981-82. Opposition spokesman on trade, 1974-76, and a spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs during 1976-77. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1972-74, and Minister of Commerce, Treasury, 1970-72. Elected M.P. for South Devon, 1964-68. 4, B Jan 18, 1928, ed Allyn's and David Dulwich, Gonville and

| | % vote |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| Rowland Group and Lex Ser- | |
| Former Olympic and | |
| Commonwealth Games athlete | |
| Chairman, Conservative backbench | |
| and recreation committee, | |
| 9, and of backbench transport | |
| committee, 1979-82. Member | |
| ative, 1922 Committee, 1980- | |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------|
| cliff, M (DP/A) | 14,208 | 24.4 |
| on majority | 1,331 | 2.3 |
| at vote 58,297 Turnout 75.5% | | |

Warren Hawkesley, formerly a clerk, gained the seat for Conservatives in 1979. Contested Walsington, North-East, in February and October, 1974, B Mar 10, 1978, ed Mill Mead Shrewbury, and Weston College, Uloxoxer. Shropshire County Council 1970-81. Member of West Mercia Authority since 1977-81.

COMBE

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------|------|
| ney, R.W. (D) | 27,221 | 54.2 |
| A. (SDF/AIJ) | 14,024 | 27.9 |
| n. (Lab) | 8,836 | 17.2 |
| n. M. (MPP) | 327 | 0.7 |
| on majority | 13,197 | 26.3 |
| vote 50.208 Turnout 71.7% | | |

Raymond Whitney, company and export consultant, was elected at the by-election in Jan. 1978. Former member diplomatic service, he resigned from Foreign Information Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, January, 1978. Member. Public Inquiry Committee since 1979. Vice-chairman, Conservative Party Committee on Employment since 1980; chairman, Foreign

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Corporate 65.934 | % vote |
| Sir W (Con) | 26.59 56.5 |
| Doc H | |
| DP(AI) | 11.748 25.0 |
| Walter W (Lab) | 8.743 18.6 |
| in majority | 14.811 31.5 |
| vote 47,050 Turnout 71.4% | |

Walter Clegg, Lord
 Commoner for the Treasury (whip)
 1971-74. Vice-Chamberlain of the
 Household (whip) 1972-73.
 Controller of the Household
 1973-74. Partner in firm of

1919. Representative, North Fylde, 1923-25; contested Inc., 1950. B 18, 1920; ed Arnold School, Bury Grammar School, Manchester University. Member, Lancashire County Council, 1961. Opposition whip, March to Dec. 1974. Member, executive;

LE FOREST
 orate 68,298
 J. E (Con) 24,809 48.4
 elor, A. L (Alt) 16,632 32.4
 ms. R B (Lab) 9,850 19.2
 a majority 8,177 15.9
 vote 51,291 Turnout 75.1%

Esmond Bulmer represented
 minister, Feb 1974-83. Chair-
 HP Bulmer Holdings since
 1982, and farmer. Member
 the committee

Secretary. Conservative
 Employment committee 1975-79.
 to Ministers of State, Home
 1979-80. B May 19 1935; ed
 and King's College, Cam-
 Non-executive director,
 and West Mid-Regional
 National Westminster bank.

| | Vote | % vote |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Mr. J. D. (Cons) | 26,608 | 50.5 |
| Mr. P. J. (Lab) | 23,202 | 44.0 |
| | 2,928 | 5.6 |
| Overall majority | 3,406 | 6.5 |
| Turnout | 52,738 | 79.8% |

Mr. J. D. (Cons), local government officer with Dorset County Council, contested Yeovil, 1979. B. 1941; ed Bedford School, Bedfordshire. B.A. (Hons), King's College, London. Qualified as an interpreter. Joined Foreign Office in 1964. Married. Two children.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| rate 78.311 | % vote |
| ry, C (Con) | 24,309 41.3 |
| A W (Lab) | 20,662 35.1 |
| V (SDP/All) | 13,523 23.0 |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| LTG (BNP) | 148 | 0.3 |
| majority | 3,647 | 6.2 |
| Turnout | 58,846 | 75.1% |
| Total votes | 56,698 | (77.7%) - |
| Conservative | 26,703 | (44.7%) C 25.3% |
| Labour | 16,752 | (11.3%) |
| Other | 569 | |
| NP | 231 | (0.4%) |
| Lab maj | | |
| Swing | 2.1% | |
| Swing 2.1% to C | | |

7

CLACKMANNAN
Electoral 47-642

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|
| *Pollock, A (Con) | 16,944 | 39.2 |
| Wat, H (SNP) | 15,231 | 35.2 |
| Burnett, M (L/All) | 7,901 | 18.3 |
| Kiddie, J (Lab) | 3,139 | 7.3 |
| Con majority | 1,713 | 4.0 |
| Total vote 43,215 | Turnout 71.1% | |

* Mr Alexander Pollock was a member of the Select Committee on Scottish Affairs 1979-82. An advocate, Scottish Bar. Represented Moray and Nairn 1979-83; contested it October, 1974, and West

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| MOTHERWELL North | |
| Electorate 56,512 | % vote |
| "Hamilton, J (Lab) | 24,483 57.8 |
| Hargrave, R (Con) | 6,589 15.6 |
| Whitelaw, G (L/All) | 5,970 14.1 |
| Lyle, R (SNP) | 5,333 12.6 |
| Lab majority | 17,894 42.2 |
| Total vote 47,375 Turnout 75.0% | |

Mr James Hamilton, a member of the Select Committee on Selection was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1974-78. Comptroller 1978-79. Lord Commissioner of the Treasury (Government whip). 1974. Former chairman, PLP trade union group. Assistant Government whip. 1969-70; Opposition whip. 1970-74. MP for Bothwell, 1964-83. B Mar 1, 1918; ed senior secondary schools.

| MOTHERWELL South | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Electorate 52,183 | % vote |
| Bray, J (Lab) | 19,183 51.5 |
| Walker, P (Con) | 7,590 20.4 |
| Ashley, B (SDP/All) | 6,754 18.1 |
| Wright, J (SNP) | 3,743 10.0 |
| Lab majority | 11,593 31.1 |
| Total vote 37,370 | Turnout 71.4% |

979 (as Motherwell and Wishaw):
 Total votes 39,146 (77.8%) - Lab
 2,263 (56.9%) C 11,326 (28.9%)
 SNP 4,817 (12.3%) Con 740.
 1.9% Lab maj 10,937 (28.0%)

Dr Jeremy Bray, a member of Select Committee on Treasury and Civil Service since 1979 being chairman of its sub-committee, represented Motherwell and Wishaw, October 1974-83, MP for Middlesbrough, West, 1962 (by-election) to 1970; contested Thirsk and Malton 1959, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology 1967-69; Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Power April, 1966 to January, 1967.

elect Committee 1962-64; Estimates Committee (chairman sub-committee) 1964-66; Select Committee on Wealth Tax 1974; Expenditure Committee 1978-79. Chairman Fabian Society 1971. B June 1930; ed Aberystwyth Grammar School, Kingswood School, Bath; Jesus College, Cambridge. Choate fellow, Harvard. TGWU.

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------|
| Wallace, J (L/All) | 9,374 | 45.9 |
| Myles, D (Con) | 5,224 | 25.6 |
| Wing, Mrs W (SNP) | | |
| | 3,147 | 15.4 |
| Woodlaid, Mrs R (Lab) | | |
| | 2,665 | 13.1 |
| L/All majority | 4,150 | 20.3 |
| Total vote 20,410 | Turnout | 67.8% |

1979: Total votes 19,410 (67.2%) – 10,950 (56.4%); C 4,140 (21.3%); Lab 3,385 (17.4%); SNP 935 (4.8%); maj 6,810 (35.1%).

James Wallace, advocate, const. Dumfries, 1979, Euro candidate for South Scotland, June, 1979, Aug 25 1954; ed Annan Academy, Dumfriesshire, Downing College and Edinburgh University. Member, Cambridge University Liberal Club; chairman, Edinburgh University Liberal Club, 1976-77. Member, British Liberal Party National Executive since 1986; vice chairman (policy) since 1982. Former party spokesman on agriculture, Elder of Bernard's Stockbridge Church.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| JISLEY North | |
| precator 50.464 | % vote |
| ams. A (Lab) | 15.782 45.6 |
| Carlin, Miss A | |
| SDP(All) | 8.195 23.7 |
| nsend. B (Con) | 7.425 21.4 |
| orrell, H (SNP) | 2.783 8.0 |
| rlaw, Dr Nicolette | |
| Eco) | 439 1.3 |
| Lab majority | 7.587 21.9 |
| tal vote 34,624 Turnout 68.6% | |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| PAISLEY South | |
| Directorate 32,031 | |
| McLachlan, N (Lab) | 15,633 41.4 |
| McLachlan, Mrs E | |
| (L/All) | 9,104 24.1 |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|-------|
| ox. J (Con) | 7.819 | 20.7 |
| schell, J (SNP) | 4.918 | 13.0 |
| llor, D (Eco) | 271 | 0.7 |
| ab majority | 6,529 | 17.3 |
| total vote 37,745 | Turnout | 72.5% |

1970-73; Under-Secretary, British Office, 1967-70. MP for West-Renfrewshire, 1964-83. Teacher, B Oct 37 1922; ed Kirkwall Grammar School and Glasgow University. Member Public Accounts Committee, 1975. Chairman PLP Scottish group. Member Council of Poetry Societies since 1977. Sponsored by TGWU.

| | % vote |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Storace 61,478 | |
| Fairbairn, N (Con) | 17,888 40.2 |
| Worford, D (SNP) | 11,155 25.1 |
| Mattis, B (L/All) | 10,997 24.7 |
| Watt, A J (Lab) | 4,414 9.9 |
| Con majority | 6,733 15.2 |
| Total vote 44,454 | Turnout 72.3% |

Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, was
 9-82. Msp for Kinross and West
 Perthshire, Oct 1974-83; contested
 Edinburgh Central. 1964 and 1966.

mer, company director, advocate, author, painter and poet. Secretary Edinburgh Festival Committee. Former member, joint Select Committee on Statutory Instruments. Member, Council of World Population Crisis, 1968-70. B Dec 1933; ed Loretto and Edinburgh University. Member, Select Committee on Scottish Affairs.

DOWN NORTH
Electorate: 61,574

*Killed: J.
(UPUP)
Cushman, J. (All)
McCormack, R.
(OUP)
O'Sullivan, C. (SDLP)
UPUP majority
Total vote 40,782 Tur

Mr James Kilgallon,
Ulster Popular Union
1980: became pres
Northern Ireland Asse
Official Unionist M
Down 1970-79; rep
party to stand as U
1979 election. Repre
West 1964-66.

DOWN SOUTH
Electorate 66,968
"Powell, J. E. (SDLP)
McGrady, E. (OUP)
Pittsammons P. (SF)
Harvey, C. (DUP)
Forde, P. M. D. (Ald)
Magee, M. M. (WP)
- OUP majority
Total vote 51,329 Turn
Mr Enoch Powell was
the seat in October
February of that year he
to stand as a Conservative
former seat of W. O.
South-West, denounced
election as "fraudulent"
dismissed as defence of
the Opposition by Mr

following a controversy referring to immigration, a successful candidate for leadership in 1965. Health 1960-63; Finance to Treasury, 1957-58 resigned in protest at spending.

FERMANAGH & SON TYRONE
Electorate 67,880
Maginnis, K (OUP)
Carron, O (PSF)
Flanagan, Mrs R (SDLP)
Kerry, D (WP)
OUP majority
Total vote 60,156 Turn

FOYLE
Electorate 67,432
Hume, J (SDLP)
Campbell, G (DUP)
McGuinness, M (PSF)
O'Grady, G (All)
Melaugh, E (WP)
SDLP majority
Total vote 52,291 Turnout 60.2%

Mr John Hume a former actor, aged 46, ed St Columba's College, Londonderry, National Council member of Ireland, Associate Fellow of the Royal Society for International Affairs, 1976, Research fellow in Social and Cultural Studies Trinity College, Dublin, 1976-77; Member, European Parliament, 1982-89; President of the 16th Congress of the European People's Party, 1989-90.

LAGAN VALLEY
Electorate 60,099
*Molynaux, J
(OUP)
Beattie, Rev W.
(DUP)
Class, S (All)
Boomer, C (SDLP)
McAuley, R (PSF)
Loughlin, G (WF)
OUP majority
Total vote 40,574 Turnout

Leader of the Official Union
 Parliamentary Party since
 1979. Leader UUP
 Represented South Antrim
 Partner in the family firm
 Press printers. B Aug-
 Aldergrave School, C
 Deputy Grand Master
 Order. Sovereign Grand
 Commonwealth Royal
 tution. 1971.

LONDONDERRY EAST
 Electorate 76,363
 Ross, W (OUP)
 McClure, J (DUP)
 Oboerty, A (SDLP)
 Davey, J (PSF)

McGrath, Mrs M
(All)
Donnelley, F (WP)
OUP majority
Total vote 51,366 Turnout

Mr William Ross, first
elected in February, 19
spokesman on agricultural
matters, and local govern
ment, Apprentice Boys of
Orange and Black and
former secretary, Mid-L
Constituency Unionist M
in 1936. Ed Dungey
School. Served on Lim
ric Council for four years

NEWRY and ARMAGH
electorate 62,387

Nicolson, J (OUP) 1
Mallon S (SDLP) 1

Mr. John Taylor, a char-
acter, aged 45, ed Royal
magh: Queen's University
member Stormont.

ULSTER MID
 Electorate 63,899
 McCrea, Rev R. T. W. (D)
 Morrison, D. G. (SF)
 Langney, P. D. (SLP)
 Thompson, W. J. (OUP)
 Hagan, Dr J. A. (All)
 Owens, T. A. (WP)
 DUP majority
 Total vote 53,881 Turnout 70.2%

UPPER BANN
 Electorate 60,795

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| McCusker, H (OUP) | 24 |
| McDonald, J (SDLP) | 7 |
| Pells, J (DUP) | 4 |
| Turnan, B (PSF) | 4 |
| Trench, T (WP) | 2 |
| OUP majority | 17 |
| Total vote 43,744 | Turnout |

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